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A
SERIES
OF
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS,
FOR THE
USE OF GENTLEMEN
PREPARING FOR THEIR EXAMINATION AT APOTHECARIES' HALL;

With Copious and Useful Tables
ANNEXED.

BY
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LICENTIATE OF THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES,
&c. &c. &c.

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Dedication.

TO THE

MEDICAL STUDENTS

PREPARING FOR

EXAMINATION AT APOTHECARIES' HALL,

THIS LITTLE WORK IS

MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

WITH THE AUTHOR'S BEST WISHES

FOR THEIR PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS.

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EXAMINATIONS

ON THE

MATERIA MEDICA, CHEMISTRY,

&c.

Q. HOW are alkalies divided?

A. Into fixed and volatile.

Q. Which are the fixed alkalies, and why are they so called?

A. Potass and soda; they are so termed because the agency of heat produces no change in them.

Q. What is ammonia?

A. A volatile alkali.

Q. What is the composition of ammonia?

A. Hydrogen and nitrogen.

Q. How is ammonia prepared?

A. By dry distillation from bones, horns, &c. &c.; all vegetable and animal substances, in the state of putrefaction, afford it.

Q. What are the virtues of the subcarbonate of ammonia?

A. Antacid, stimulant and antispasmodic; from five to eighteen grains is considered a dose.

Q. How is the subcarbonate of ammonia prepared?

A. Muriate of ammonia, and prepared chalk, are powdered and mixed together; by the heat employed, the subcarbonate of ammonia is sublimed.

Q. Give the theory of this process.

A. A double decomposition is effected; the lime contained in the chalk is taken up by the muriatic acid of the muriate of ammonia, forming a muriate of lime, and the other constituent of the chalk, carbonic acid, enters into combination with the ammonia, and is sublimed.

Q. Why is it called a sub-carbonate of ammonia?

A. Because the ammonia is not completely saturated with the carbonic acid.

Q. What is muriatic acid?

A. A compound of hydrogen and oxymuriatic acid.

Q. How is muriatic acid obtained?

A. Sulphuric acid and water are put into a glass retort, to which is added muriate of soda; the retort is luted to a receiver which contains water; the acid is then distilled over.

Q. What chemical changes take place in this process?

A. A union takes place between the sulphuric acid and soda, forming a supersulphate of soda; and the muriatic acid thus set at liberty passes over into the receiver in the form of gas, and is condensed by the water.

Q. What are the virtues of this acid?

A. Tonic and antiseptic; dose, from ten drops to half a fluid-drachm.

Q. Why is common or table salt called muriate of soda?

A. To distinguish it from other salts by shewing its base and acid, it being a composition of muriatic acid and soda.

Q. What is understood by a salt?

A. A salt is an acid combined with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxyde.

Q. How many earths are you acquainted with?

A. Nine; namely,—silex, alumine, zircone, glucine, yttria, barytes, strontian, lime, and magnesia.

Q. How is magnesia to be obtained pure?

A. By subjecting carbonate of magnesia to a strong heat, it is deprived of its carbonic acid; a pure magnesia is the result.

Q. How is carbonate of magnesia prepared?

A. To a boiling solution of sulphate of magnesia a solution of subcarbonate of potass is added; it is then filtered, and the powder, after being washed frequently with hot water, is dried with a heat of 200 degrees upon blotting paper.

Q. What is the theory of this process?

A. The magnesia gives its sulphuric acid to the potass, forming in solution a sulphate of potass, while the potass parts with its carbonic acid to the magnesia; an insoluble carbonate of magnesia is the result.

Q. What are the virtues of magnesia?

A. Antacid and cathartic; its dose is from one scruple to three drachms.

Q. What are the constituents of carbonic acid?

A. Carbon and oxygen.

Q. Why are some salts called neutral?

A. Salts are called neutral when they possess neither an excess of acid or base.

Q. What is understood by decomposition?

A. It is the art of dividing a compound body into its constituents.

Q. What are the virtues of the diluted nitric acid?

A. Antiseptic and antisyphilitic; its dose from ten drops to half a fluid-drachm.

Q. What is the composition of nitric acid?

A. Oxygen and nitrogen.

Q. How is nitric acid obtained?

A. Nitrate of potass and sulphuric acid are put into a glass retort, and the nitric acid is distilled over.

Q. What is the decomposition effected?

A. The sulphuric acid, from its stronger affinity for the potass, enters into combination with it, forming a supersulphate of potass, and the nitric acid, being disengaged, is distilled over.

Q. What is the super-sulphate of potass?

A. Potass, with more sulphuric acid than is necessary to saturate it.

Q. What are the virtues of the supersulphate of potass?

A. Cooling, and cathartic; dose from half a drachm to two drachms.

Q. How is the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid reduced to a sulphate of potass?

A. The super-sulphate of potass is dissolved in water, to which is added a sufficient quantity of subcarbonate of potass, to saturate the superabundant acid.

Q. What are the properties of the sulphate of potass?

A. Cathartic, diaphoretic, and deobstruent; dose from half a drachm to three drachms.

Q. What is the composition of sulphuric acid?

A. Sulphur and oxygen; by burning sulphur in contact with oxygen, the sulphur combines with it, and becomes acidified.

Q. What is the difference between sulphur*ic* and sulphur*ous* acid?

A. The sulphuric acid contains the most oxygen, which being the acidifying principle, it is the strongest acid.

Q. What are the properties of diluted sulphuric acid?

A. Tonic, antiseptic, and astringent; its dose from ten drops to half a fluid-drachm.

Q. In preparing the citric acid according to the process of the London Pharmacopœia, what are the chemical changes?

A. An insoluble citrate of lime is formed by adding chalk to boiling lemon juice (the carbonic acid of the chalk being expelled). The diluted sulphuric acid decomposes this by attaching itself to the lime, forming a sulphate of lime, and the citric acid remains in solution, to undergo the process of crystallization.

Q. What decompositions take place in forming benzoic acid?

A. Gum benzoin, fresh lime, water, and muriatic acid are used. The benzoic acid is first separated from the gum by the lime, with which it unites, forming a solution of benzoate of lime; the muriatic acid, on being added, attaches itself to the lime, this muriate of lime remains dissolved, and the benzoic acid, thus set free, precipitates.

Q. What are the properties of this acid?

A. Expectorant and antispasmodic; dose from five grains to fifteen.

Q. What preparation does it enter?

A. The compound tincture of camphor.

Q. What are the virtues of this tincture?

A. Anodyne and diaphoretic; its dose from thirty drops to four fluid-drachms.

Q. What are the preparations of opium?

A. The tincture of opium, compound tincture of camphor, confection of opium, extract of opium, compound powder of kino, compound powder of ipecacuanha, powder of burnt hartshorn and opium, compound powder of chalk and opium, pills of soap and opium, and the plaster of opium.

Q. What preparations of antimony enter the London Pharmacopœia?

A. The oxyde of antimony, precipitated sulphuret of antimony, tartarized antimony, antimonial powder, and the liquor of tartarized antimony.

Q. How much tartarized antimony does a fluid ounce of the liquor contain?

A. Two grains.

Q. What is the composition of tartarized antimony?

A. Tartaric acid, potass, and antimony.

Q. What are the properties of tartarized antimony?

A. Diaphoretic, expectorant, and emetic.

Q. As an emetic, how would you exhibit it?

A. From one grain to three.

Q. As a diaphoretic, what would be your dose?

A. From one-eighth of a grain to half a grain.

Q. How is the oxyde of antimony prepared?

A. A solution of tartarized antimony and subcarbonate of ammonia are boiled together, until the oxyde is precipitated.

Q. What are the decompositions effected?

A. The ammonia decomposes the tartarized antimony, and unites with its tartaric acid and potass; the disengaged oxyde of antimony is precipitated; the carbonic acid of the ammonia passes off.

Q. What are the virtues of the oxyde of antimony?

A. Diaphoretic and alterative; its dose is from two to ten or fifteen grains.

Q. How is the precipitated sulphuret of antimony prepared?

A. Sulphuret of antimony, liquor of potass, and water, are boiled together for three hours; the liquor is then strained, and whilst hot, diluted sulphuric acid is added gradually, until the powder is precipitated; this is afterwards washed with hot water, the powder remaining, is then dried and reduced to a fine powder.

Q. What are the chemical changes in this process?

A. The water is decomposed into its constituents, oxygen and hydrogen, the potass and part of the sulphur of the antimony unite, and attract a portion of hydrogen of the water, forming a hydrosulphuret of potass, the antimony takes the oxygen of the water, and the remainder of its sulphur combines with the unemployed hydrogen; thus an hydrosulphurated oxyde of antimony is obtained. The sulphuric acid decomposes the hydrosulphuret of potass, by attaching itself to the potass, hydrogen escapes, and the sulphur, minutely blended with the hydrosulphurated oxyde of antimony, is precipitated.

Q. What are the properties of the precipitated sulphuret of antimony?

A. Diaphoretic and alterative; dose from one grain to five.

Q. What is the antimonial powder?

A. A mixture of phosphate of lime and antimony.

Q. What are the virtues of this powder?

A. Alterative and diaphoretic; dose from three to twelve or fifteen grains.

Q. What is the name of the plant from which jalap root is derived?

A. Convolvulus jalapa; it grows in South America.

Q. What is the virtue of jalap?

A. Cathartic; its dose from ten grains to half a drachm.

Q. What are the properties of cinchona?

A. Tonic and febrifuge.

Q. How many barks of this species are there in general use?

A. Three:—1. The hart-leaved cinchona, called the yellow bark. 2. The lance-leaved cinchona, or quilled bark. 3. Oblong-leaved cinchona, or red bark.

Q. What is the common dose of these barks?

A. From ten grains to two drachms.

Q. What is the name of the plant from which hemlock leaves are obtained?

A. Conium maculatum.

Q. What are the virtues of hemlock?

A. Narcotic and alterative.

Q. How much of the extract would you give at a time?

A. From one grain to ten.

Q. In the form of powder what quantity may be given?

A. From two grains to five, gradually.

Q. What are the properties of the bistort root, and what is the name of the plant which affords it?

A. It is strongly astringent; its dose is from ten grains to two scruples; and the plant is called the polyganum bistorta.

Q. What are the virtues of the sarsaparilla root?

A. Diaphoretic, and alterative.

Q. What plant affords this root?

A. The smilax sarsaparilla.

Q. What are the properties of ammoniacum?

A. Expectorant and antispasmodic; its dose from five grains to a scruple.

Q. What are the virtues of assafœtida?

A. Antispasmodic and stimulant; dose from five grains to a scruple.

Q. What plant affords this gum?

A. The ferula assafœtida.

Q. What are the properties of camboge?

A. Cathartic; dose from two grains to ten.

Q. What is the name of the plant which affords it?

A. Stalagmitis cambogiöides, which grows abundantly in China and the East Indies.

Q. What are the virtues of the submuriate of mercury?

A. Alterative, antisyphilitic, and cathartic.

Q. As a cathartic, how much is given?

A. From three grains to five, which may be increased in obstinate cases.

Q. As an alterative, what would be your dose?

A. From one grain to two.

Q. What are the properties of the squill root?

A. Expectorant and diuretic.

Q. In the form of powder, what quantity is generally given?

A. From one grain to three.

Q. What is the name of the plant this root belongs to?

A. Scilla maritima.

Q. What are the preparations of the squill root?

A. The oxymel, tincture, compound pills, and the root dried.

Q. What is the proper dose of the tincture?

A. From ten drops to half a fluid-drachm.

Q. Of the compound pills of squills how much would you direct?

A. From five grains to ten or fifteen.

Q. What are the preparations of aloes?

A. The tincture, compound tincture, wine, extract, compound pills, and the pills of aloes with myrrh.

Q. What are the virtues of aloes?

A. Cathartic and deobstruent; dose from four grains to a scruple.

Q. What is the name of the plant which affords the ipecacuanha?

A. Callicocca ipecacuanha.

Q. What are the properties of ipecacuanha?

A. Diaphoretic, expectorant, and emetic.

Q. As a diaphoretic, how much would you exhibit?

A. From half a grain to two grains.

Q. As an emetic, what may be given?

A. From ten grains to a scruple.

Q. What are the preparations of the ipecacuanha?

A. The powder, compound powder, and the wine of ipecacuanha.

Q. What is the dose of the wine as an emetic?

A. From three fluid-drachms to a fluid-ounce.

Q. What are the virtues of elaterium?

A. Violent cathartic, emetic, and diuretic; dose from one-fourth of a grain to two grains.

Q. What plant affords it?

A. The momordica elaterium.

Q. What are the virtues of hyoscyamus?

A. Narcotic and anodyne; dose of the extract from one grain to ten, and of the tincture from one fluid-drachm to four, gradually.

Q. What is the name of the plant?

A. Hyoscyamus niger.

Q. What are the preparations of digitalis?

A. The infusion, tincture, and powder.

Q. What is the name of the plant from which the leaves are obtained?

A. Digitalis purpurea.

Q. Give the doses of the various preparations of digitalis, with its virtues.

A. Its virtues are narcotic and diuretic; dose of the powder from half a grain to three grains; of the tincture, from one drop to thirty; and of the infusion from half an ounce to a fluidounce and a half.

Q. What are the virtues of the sulphate of copper?

A. Tonic and astringent; dose from one-fourth of a grain to two grains.

Q. How is ammoniated copper prepared?

A. Sulphate of copper and subcarbonate of ammonia are rubbed together until the ebullition ceases; the ammoniated copper is then dried on blotting paper.

Q. What takes place in this process?

A. The carbonic acid of the ammonia is expelled, and the ammonia enters into combination with the sulphate of copper forming a sub-sulphate of copper and ammonia.

Q. In the preparation of mercury with chalk, how much mercury is there?

A. Three grains contain about one of mercury.

Q. How much mercury do six drachms of the liniment of mercury contain?

A. About one drachm.

Q. What is the strength of the mercurial ointment?

A. In two drachms there is one of mercury.

Q. What is the proportion of mercury in the mild mercurial ointment?

A. One drachm of the mercury in six drachms of the ointment.

Q. In four grains of the pills of submuriate of mercury, how much submuriate of mercury is there?

A. One grain.

Q. What is the proportion of mercury in the mercurial pill?

A. Three grains of the pill contain one of mercury.

Q. In two fluid-ounces of the liquor of oxymuriate of mercury, how much oxymuriate is there?

A. One grain.

Q. What are the virtues of the liquor of oxymuriate of mercury?

A. Alterative and antisyphilitic; dose from one fluid-drachm to two.

Q. Enumerate the various preparations of mercury.

A. The grey and red oxydes, the nitric oxyde, the red and black sulphuret of mercury, the oxymuriate of mercury, the purified mercury, mercury with chalk, the liquor of oxymuriate of mercury, mercurial pill, the pills of submuriate of mercury, the white precipitated mercury, the plasters and ointments.

Q. What property has the white precipitate of mercury?

A. Externally a detergent.

Q. What are the properties of the nitric oxyde?

A. Externally an escharotic and detergent.

Q. What is kino?

A. The extract of an African tree not yet named; it is an astringent; dose from ten grains to half a drachm.

Q. What is the tartrate of potass?

A. A neutral salt, consisting of tartaric acid and potass.

Q. How is tartrate of potass prepared?

A. To a solution of subcarbonate of potass, a quantity of supertartrate of potass is added; the liquor is then filtered and boiled, so that as it cools crystals may form.

Q. What is the change effected?

A. The superabundant tartaric acid is neutralized by the potass of the subcarbonate (its carbonic acid being expelled); thus the tartrate is formed.

Q. To obtain tartarized soda, subcarbonate of soda, supertartrate of potass, and water are used,—what decomposition takes place?

A. The soda having a stronger affinity for tartaric acid than it has for its carbonic, it combines with it (the carbonic acid being expelled); a triple salt is the result, that is, potass, soda, and tartaric acid.

Q. To make carbonate of soda, subcarbonate of soda and subcarbonate of ammonia are dissolved in water, and subjected to a heat of 180 degrees for three hours or more; what is the result?

A. The ammonia is driven off by the heat employed, its carbonic acid is taken up by the soda, and thus an imperfect carbonate is formed.

Q. What change is effected in drying subcarbonate of soda?

A. Its water of crystallization is evaporated.

Q. What is the salt which remains after the distillation of muriatic acid?

A. Super-sulphate of soda.

Q. To reduce this to a sulphate of soda, what process must it undergo?

A. Subcarbonate of soda is to be added to a solution of the salt, until its superabundant sulphuric acid is neutralized; the carbonic acid of the subcarbonate flies off in the form of gas.

Q. What is the change effected in drying alum?

A. It is deprived of its water of crystallization.

Q. What is the salt which remains after the distillation of the subcarbonate of ammonia?

A. Muriate of lime.

Q. What is muriate of lime?

A. Muriatic acid and lime.

Q. In distilling the liquor of ammonia, what decomposition takes place?

A. Muriate of ammonia, fresh lime, and water are used; the lime unites with the muriatic acid of the ammonia, forming a muriate of lime; the ammonia is absorbed by the water, and is distilled over.

Q. What chemical change is produced in preparing the liquor of acetate of ammonia?

A. The subcarbonate of ammonia and acetic acid are mixed together; while the ammonia and acetic acid are entering into combination, the carbonic acid of the ammonia escapes in the form of gas.

Q. In making the acetate of potass, what decomposition takes place?

A. Subcarbonate of potass and acetic acid are used; the potass becomes saturated with the acetic acid, forming a solution of acetate of potass, and the carbonic acid flies off.

Q. How is the carbonate of potass prepared, and what is the theory of the process?

A. To a solution of subcarbonate of potass, subcarbonate of ammonia is added; by the agency of a heat of 180 degrees, for three hours or more, the ammonia is driven off, and its carbonic acid taken up by the potass; thus the carbonate is formed and is crystallized.

Q. How much opium is there in thirty-six grains of the confection?

A. One grain.

Q. What are the virtues of the compound powder of ipecacuanha?

A. Sudorific and anodyne; dose from five grains to a scruple.

Q. In the compound powder of kino, what is the proportion of opium?

A. One scruple contains a grain of opium.

Q. What are the properties of the compound powder of kino?

A. Astringent and anodyne; its dose from five grains to a scruple.

Q. In ten grains of the powder of burnt hartshorn and opium, how much opium is contained?

A. In ten grains there is only one grain of opium.

Q. In two scruples of the compound powder of chalk and opium, how much opium is there?

A. Only one grain.

Q. What are the properties of the compound powder of chalk and opium?

A. Astringent and anodyne; dose from ten grains to two scruples.

Q. What are the virtues of the powder of burnt hartshorn and opium?

A. Absorbent and anodyne; dose from three grains to fifteen.

Q. In five grains of the pills of soap and opium how much opium is there?

A. One grain.

Q. How much oxide of arsenic is there in two fluid-drachms of the arsenical liquor?

A. One grain.

Q. What is the dose of the arsenical liquor?

A. From two drops to twelve; it is used in agues.

Q. What are the constituents of chalk?

A. Lime and carbonic acid.

Q. How is pure lime obtained?

A. By subjecting lime-stone (or chalk) to a fierce heat, the carbonic acid is driven off, and the lime remains tolerably pure.

Q. What are the properties of chalk?

A. Antacid and absorbent; dose from one scruple to a drachm and a half.

Q. What are the constituents of the nitrate of potass or saltpetre?

A. Nitric acid and potass.

Q. What is the difference between an oxygenized and an oxidized substance?

A. When a substance is converted into an oxide, it is said to be oxidized; but when, by its union with oxygen, it becomes an acid, we say it is oxygenized.

Q. What is scammony?

A. It is a concrete gummi-resinous juice brought from Aleppo and Smyrna.

Q. What are the virtues of scammony?

A. It is an active cathartic; dose from five grains to a scruple.

Q. What is the name of the plant from which it is derived?

A. The convolvulus scammonia.

Q. Whence do we receive opium?

A. From Turkey and India.

Q. What is the plant which affords it?

A. It flows from incisions made in the capsule of the papaver somniferum; the heat of the sun hardens it.

Q. What is the narcotic principle of opium?

A. An alkaline salt, called by Sertuerner morphia.

Q. Besides opium what officinal preparations does the papaver somniferum enter?

A. The syrupus papaveris, and the extractum papaveris.

Q. What are the properties of quassia?

A. Tonic and stomachic; dose from five grains to fifteen.

Q. What are the virtues of the oak bark?

A. Astringent; dose from ten grains to a scruple.

Q. What is meant by the deliquescence of a salt?

A. Some salts having a great affinity for water, on being exposed to the atmospheric air absorb it, and become moist; in this case they are said to deliquesce.

Q. When a salt parts with its water of crystallization, and falls into powder, what is said of it?

A. It is said to be in a state of efflorescence.

Q. What are the properties of the cascarilla bark?

A. Tonic and stomachic; dose from six grains to two scruples.

Q. What is the systematic name of the tree which affords it?

A. The croton cascarilla.

Q. What are tonics?

A. Such medicines are so termed as give tone to the muscular fibre, and to the system generally.

Q. Name the principal tonics.

A. The cinchona barks, elm and cascarilla barks, the roots of gentian and calumba, preparations of iron, the sulphate of copper and of zinc, the oxide of zinc, the sulphuric and muriatic acids, &c. &c. &c.

Q. What are the properties of castor?

A. Antispasmodic; dose from five grains to a scruple.

Q. What do you understand by diaphoretics?

A. Medicines which promote the insensible perspiration are so called.

Q. What are anthelmintics?

A. Medicines which have the power of destroying worms.

Q. What is the virtue of the oxidum hydrargyri rubrum?

A. Antisyphilitic; dose from one-fourth of a grain to two grains.

Q. In cases where poison has been taken, what emetic would you exhibit?

A. The sulphate of zinc.

Q. What virtue does the cowhage possess?

A. It is an anthelmintic; dose from five grains to ten.

Q. Give the name of the plant the dolichi pubes is derived from.

A. The dolichos pruriens.

Q. What is ærugo or verdigris?

A. An impure subacetate of copper.

Q. What are its properties?

A. Emetic and alterative; dose from one-eighth of a grain to half a grain, but it is seldom used.

Q. What are the virtues of the sulphate of zinc?

A. Tonic, astringent, and emetic.

Q. As an emetic, how much would you direct to be taken?

A. From ten grains to a scruple.

Q. What are the virtues of the oxide of zinc?

A. Tonic, astringent, and antispasmodic; dose from one grain to three.

Q. What are alteratives?

A. Medicines which establish a healthy state of the constitution, without producing any sensible evacuation.

Q. What is understood by a hydrate?

A. A salt, or any substance into the composition of which water enters.

Q. Why are crystals transparent?

A. Because they contain a quantity of water, which is called water of crystallization.

Q. How is the sulphur præcipitatum prepared?

A. Sulphur and lime are boiled together in water, the liquor is then filtered, and a sufficient quantity of muriatic acid added to precipitate the sulphur. This is afterwards washed until it be tasteless.

Q. What decompositions take place in making the nitrate of silver?

A. The silver decomposes the nitric acid by attracting a portion of its oxygen, and the oxide of silver thus formed is dissolved by the remaining acid.

Q. How is the oxymurias hydrargyri prepared?

A. Mercury and sulphuric acid are boiled together in a glass vessel, until the sulphate of mercury is dry; when cool, this salt is to be rubbed with the muriate of soda in an earthen mortar, and then sublimed from a glass cucurbit.

Q. What changes are effected during this process?

A. The mercury is oxidized at the expense of some of the oxygen of the sulphuric acid, and this oxide is dissolved by the remaining acid; this being evaporated to dryness, a salt is obtained, which is an oxysulphate of mercury; muriate of soda being added, another decomposition takes place; the muriatic acid combines with the oxide of mercury, forming the oxymuriate of mercury, which is sublimed, leaving the sulphuric acid in combination with the soda?

Q. What takes place in making the antimonial powder?

A. Sulphuret of antimony and hartshorn shavings are used. The heat employed drives off the sulphur, leaving the antimony oxidized. The gelatine of the hartshorn shavings is destroyed, and the phosphate of lime becomes mixed with the oxide of antimony.

Q. What is the name of the resin we obtain from the pinus abies?

A. Abietus resina.

Q. What are its virtues?

A. Stimulant and diuretic; dose from five grains to a scruple.

Q. What are the preparations of iron?

A. The ammoniated iron, subcarbonate of iron, sulphate of iron, and the tartarized iron, the compound pills of iron, the liquor of alkaline iron, the tinctures of ammoniated iron, and of the muriate of iron, and the wine.

Q. How is the ferrum tartarizatum prepared?

A. By mixing iron filings with supertartrate of potass and water, exposing them in a broad glass vessel for eight days to the air, and then drying the compound with a sand bath; after having rubbed this to a fine powder, more water is to be added, and again exposed to the air for the same time.

Q. What is effected in this process?

A. The iron is oxidized by the oxygen it attracts from the air and water. The oxide of iron thus obtained is dissolved by the superabundant tartaric acid of the supertartrate of potass.

Q. What then is the composition of the tartarized iron?

A. It is a compound of tartaric acid, potass, and iron.

Q. What are its virtues?

A. Astringent and tonic; dose from five grains to a scruple.

Q. How is the wine of iron prepared?

A. Iron filings are mixed with wine, and set aside for a month, occasionally shaking it.

Q. What is this compound?

A. The iron being oxidized and dissolved by the tartaric acid of the wine, the result is a tartrate of iron and potass.

Q. How is the subcarbonate of iron prepared?

A. Subcarbonate of soda and sulphate of iron are dissolved separately in water, the liquors are then mixed together, and set aside. The subcarbonate of iron, which precipitates, is washed with hot water, and dried with a gentle heat in blotting paper.

Q. Explain the theory of this process.

A. A double decomposition is effected, the sulphuric acid combines with the soda, forming a solution of sulphate of soda, and the carbonic acid unites with the iron, forming an insoluble subcarbonate of iron, which precipitates.

Q. In making the liquor of alkaline iron, nitric acid, iron, water, and liquor of subcarbonate of potass, are used; what takes place?

A. The diluted nitric acid oxidizes and dissolves the iron; the liquor of the subcarbonate of potass being added to the nitrate of iron, the carbonic acid escapes, and the potass combines with the nitrate, forming in solution the alkaline iron.

Q. Is potass considered a mineral or vegetable alkali?

A. A vegetable alkali.

Q. What is soda?

A. A mineral alkali.

Q. What is alum?

A. A composition of sulphuric acid, alumina, and a little potass.

Q. Name the earths directed to be kept for use.

A. Lime, magnesia, and argil.

Q. What are the peculiar properties of argil or alumina?

A. When exposed to heat it contracts, and becomes extremely hard.

Q. If pure magnesia be exposed to the action of the atmospheric air, what takes place?

A. The magnesia attracts carbonic acid from the air; it should therefore be preserved in glass stopper bottles.

Q. Enumerate the metals used for medicinal purposes.

A. Mercury, iron, silver, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, tin, antimony, &c.

Q. What is the composition of calamine?

A. It is considered an impure oxide of zinc.

Q. What are the virtues of the nitras argenti?

A. Externally it is used as a caustic, and is exhibited internally in epilepsy and convulsive diseases; dose from one-eighth of a grain to one grain; it should be given cautiously.

Q. What is understood by expectorants?

A. Medicines which promote the secretion from the lungs.

Q. What are antiseptics?

A. Medicines which arrest the progress of putrefaction.

Q. How is the nitr*ic* acid known from the nitr*ous* acid?

A. The nitric acid is colourless, and the nitrous acid is of an orange hue, owing to a quantity of nitric oxide which it holds in solution, and which is the cause of this acid's fuming.

Q. How is the sulphuret of potass prepared?

A. Washed sulphur and subcarbonate of potass are rubbed together, and put into a crucible over the fire until union is effected.

Q. What takes place in this process?

A. The carbonic acid of the subcarbonate is expelled.

Q. What is understood by solution?

A. When a solid body becomes chemically combined with a fluid, we say it is held in solution.

Q. What tree affords us camphor?

A. The laurus camphora.

Q. What is the name of the fish from which cetaceum is obtained?

A. A species of whale, named the physeter macrocephalus.

Q. What are the properties of turpentine?

A. Stimulant, cathartic, diuretic, and anthelmintic, externally rubefacient.

Q. What are antispasmodics?

A. Medicines which are given to allay spasmodic affections.

Q. What is the dose of the rectified oil of turpentine?

A. From twenty drops to a drachm.

Q. What are the virtues of the tinct. lyttæ?

A. Stimulant and diuretic; dose from fifteen drops to one fluid-drachm.

Q. What are the properties of the compound tincture of cinnamon?

A. Cordial and stomachic; dose from one fluid-drachm to half a fluid-ounce.

Q. What is a dose of burnt sponge?

A. From ten grains to a drachm.

Q. What are the properties of rhubarb?

A. Cathartic and stomachic; dose from ten grains to half a drachm.

Q. What are the properties of the mezereon bark?

A. Stimulant and deobstruent; dose from one grain to ten.

Q. How is the superacetate of lead prepared?

A. Carbonate of lead and acetic acid are boiled until the lead is saturated; it is then filtered through paper and evaporated, so that as it cools crystals may form.

Q. What takes place?

A. The carbonic acid is expelled, while the lead and acetic acid are entering into combination.

Q. What are the preparations of lead?

A. The liquor of subacetate of lead, the superacetate of lead, and the diluted liquor of the subacetate.

Q. What is the medical property of the superacetate of lead?

A. Astringent; dose from half a grain to two grains.

Q. How is the tartarized antimony prepared?

A. Sulphuret of antimony, nitrate of potass, supertartrate of potass, sulphuric acid, and water are used. The acid is mixed with the water, and made hot in a sand bath; the sulphuret of antimony and nitre are mixed, and added to the diluted acid; it is then strained and boiled, until all the moisture is evaporated; the residue is washed with distilled water until it is tasteless; the supertartrate of potass is added to this while moist, it is then boiled in water, and set aside to crystallize.

Q. What are the decompositions effected?

A. The sulphuret and nitrate being added to the diluted sulphuric acid, the nitrate is decomposed, and the antimony oxidized at the expense of the nitric acid. A protoxide of antimony is thus formed; at the same time, perhaps, the sulphur is converted into an acid; subsulphate of antimony is then formed by the action of part of the acid on this protoxide, and the supertartrate of potass being mixed with the subsulphate, a triple compound is obtained, consisting of tartaric acid, antimony, and potass.

Q. What is the smell produced by burning arsenic?

A. It emits a smell similar to garlic or an onion.

Q. Give the elements of alcohol.

A. Hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon.

Q. What takes place in making the red sulphuret of mercury?

A. The mercury is oxidized by heat, and enters into combination with the sulphur.

Q. In preparing the red oxide of mercury, what is effected?

A. Purified mercury being subjected to a violent heat, so that the mercury be volatilized, it attracts oxygen from the air, forming a red oxide.

Q. What is the name of the tree which affords the quercûs cortex?

A. The quercûs pedunculata.

Q. What are the virtues of the pyrethri radix?

A. Stimulant and sialogogue; dose from five grains to a scruple.

Q. Give the name of the plant.

A. The anthemis pyrethrum.

Q. What are the properties of myrrh?

A. Emmenagogue and tonic; dose from six grains to two scruples.

Q. What do you mean by emmenagogue?

A. Any medicine is so called which has the power of determining blood to the uterus.

Q. What are the virtues of colocynth?

A. Strong cathartic; dose from one grain to five.

Q. What are the properties of the garlic root?

A. Expectorant and diuretic; dose of the juice from twenty drops to one fluid-drachm.

Q. Give the preparations of ammonia.

A. The muriate of ammonia, the subcarbonate of ammonia, the liquor of acetate of ammonia, and the liquor of subcarbonate of ammonia.

Q. What are the preparations of potass?

A. The liquor of potass, liquor of subcarbonate of potass, potass with lime, fused potass, acetate of potass, carbonate of potass, subcarbonate of potass, sulphate and supersulphate of potass, the tartrate and the supertartrate of potass.

Q. Name the preparations of soda.

A. The tartarized soda, carbonate of soda, subcarbonate of soda, dried subcarbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, and subborate of soda.

Q. What are the preparations of arsenic?

A. The sublimed oxide and the arsenical liquor.

Q. Enumerate the preparations of copper.

A. The sulphate of copper, ammoniated copper, and the liquor of ammoniated copper.

Q. What are the preparations of sulphur?

A. Sulphureted oil, sulphuret of potass, washed sulphur, precipitated sulphur, and sublimed sulphur.

Q. What are the preparations of æther?

A. The rectified ether, sulphuric ether, spirit of nitric ether, ethereal oil, aromatic spirits of ether, and the compound spirits of ether.

Q. To obtain rectified ether, sulphuric ether, fused potass and water are mixed together, and the ether distilled over; of what use is the potass?

A. It unites with the ethereal oil and sulphureous acid of the sulphuric acid, and which remain in the retort, the rectified ether being distilled over.

Q. What compound is formed in preparing the liquor arsenicali?

A. Arseniate of potass.

Q. Why are iron filings used to purify mercury?

A. Because iron has a greater affinity for any metal the mercury may be mixed with than for the mercury itself.

Q. Name the purging salts found in mineral waters.

A. Muriate of magnesia, of lime, and soda, sulphate of soda and of magnesia.

Q. What is the theory of the formation of the black sulphuret of mercury?

A. It is considered that the mercury attracts oxygen from the atmospheric air during the trituration; and that the mercury thus oxidized combines with the sulphur, forming a sulphuret of mercury.

Q. In making the preparation of mercury with chalk, what takes place?

A. The mercury is oxidized during the trituration with the chalk; the result is a black oxide of mercury, mechanically combined with carbonate of lime.

Q. How is the liquor of the sub-acetate of lead prepared?

A. Semi-vitreous oxide of lead and acetic acid are mixed and boiled until a given quantity is wasted, and then set aside, that the dregs may precipitate; the liquor is afterwards filtered.

Q. What takes place?

A. The acetic acid combines with part of the lead, forming an acetate of lead in solution.

Q. When zinc is exposed to a strong heat, what takes place?

A. It attracts oxygen from the air; a white oxide is the result.

Q. What is the composition of ether?

A. It is a compound of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon.

Q. How is the sulphate of iron prepared?

A. Iron, sulphuric acid, and water are used; the acid and water are first mixed together, and the iron then added. When the ebullition ceases, the liquor is filtered, and afterwards evaporated, so that when removed from the fire crystals form.

Q. What is the theory of this process?

A. The iron being first oxidized, by attracting a portion of oxygen from the water, enters into combination with the sulphuric acid, and is then dissolved by the remaining water not decomposed.

Q. What takes place in making the tincture of muriate of iron?

A. Sub-carbonate of iron, muriatic acid, and rectified spirits are used: the carbonic acid of the iron flies off, while the iron and muriatic acid unite, forming a muriate of iron, which is dissolved by the spirit.

Q. How is the nitric oxide of mercury prepared?

A. Purified mercury, nitric acid, and water, are mixed together in a glass vessel, and boiled until the mercury is dissolved, and the water being evaporated, a white mass will remain. This is powdered and cast into a very shallow vessel, to which an increasing heat is applied, until no red vapour arises.

Q. What decomposition is effected?

A. The mercury is oxidized and dissolved by the nitric acid, forming a nitrate of mercury; the heat being increased, the nitric acid is nearly all driven off, and it is reduced to a sub-nitrate.

Q. How is the grey oxide of mercury prepared?

A. Sub-muriate of mercury and lime water are boiled together until the grey oxide of mercury is precipitated, which is then to be washed and dried.

Q. What is the theory of the process?

A. The lime and muriatic acid of the mercury unite, forming a muriate of lime, and the grey oxide of mercury is precipitated.

Q. How is the sub-muriate of mercury prepared?

A. Oxymuriate of mercury and purified mercury are rubbed together until the globules disappear, it is then sublimed, and the sublimate being powdered, is to be sublimed twice more; and lastly, reduced to a very subtle powder for use.

Q. Give the decompositions.

A. The purified mercury is oxidized at the expense of part of the oxygen of the oxymuriate; thus the oxide of mercury existing in the oxymuriate is converted into an imperfect black oxide, which requires less muriatic acid to saturate it than the perfect oxide does: the result is a muriate of mercury; but the London College call it a sub-muriate, to prevent mistakes.

Q. How is the sulphate of zinc prepared?

A. Zinc, sulphuric acid and water are mixed in a glass vessel, and when the effervescence has ceased, the liquor is strained through paper; it is then boiled down, and set aside to crystallize.

Q. What takes place?

A. The water is decomposed, and the zinc oxidized at the expense of its oxygen, and the oxide of zinc combines with the sulphuric acid, forming a sulphate of zinc.

Q. What is the composition of muriated iron?

A. Sub-muriate of iron and of ammonia.

Q. How many oxides of iron are there?

A. Two, the red, or peroxide, and the black, or protoxide.

Q. How is the ammoniated iron prepared?

A. Sub-carbonate of iron and muriate of ammonia are mixed together, and subjected to a fierce heat, and sublimed.

Q. What is effected?

A. The iron with the assistance of the heat attracts a part of the muriatic acid of the muriate of ammonia, forming a sub-muriate of iron and ammonia; the carbonic acid of the iron flies off.

Q. Would you direct the sub-carbonate or carbonate of potass to be used for a saline draught, to be taken during the effervescence?

A. The carbonate of potass, because it holds more carbonic acid than the sub-carbonate.

Q. Name the carbonates used.

A. Carbonate of lime, of magnesia, of potass, of zinc, of iron, of soda, and of ammonia.

Q. What is the composition of supertartrate of potass?

A. Potass with superabundant tartaric acid.

Q. Give the composition of vegetable acids.

A. Hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen.

Q. When salts contain more or less acid than is required for perfect saturation of their bases, how are they distinguished?

A. By the prepositions *super* and *sub*; thus, when there is an excess of acid, super is prefixed, as super-sulphate of potass, and when there is a deficiency of acid, sub, as sub-carbonate of soda, &c. &c.

Q. What is an acid?

A. An acid is of a sour taste, capable of combination with earths, metals and alkalies; it consists of a base or bases, united with oxygen; the base being called the acidifiable principle and the oxygen the acidifying principle, and it has the power of changing vegetable blues to red.

Q. How do chemists distinguish acids, to mark the quantity of oxygen they contain?

A. When the base is perfectly saturated with the acidifying principle it terminates in *ic*, as muriat*ic* acid; but if the base be not saturated, *ous*, as sulphur*ous* acid; and when there is an excess of oxygen, it is said to be oxygenated and hyper-oxygenated.

Q. Why is vinegar of commerce directed to be distilled for medicinal purposes?

A. To deprive it of tartaric acid, tartrate of potass, and mucilaginous matters, with which the acetic acid is combined.

Q. Enumerate the principal antiseptics.

A. The acids; quassia; Peruvian bark; æther; wine; opium; camphor, &c. &c.

Q. Name some of the principal astringents.

A. Preparations of iron; catechu; sulphate of zinc; oak bark; super-acetate of lead; oxide of zinc; sulphate of copper; rhubarb in small quantities; bistort; opium, &c. &c. &c.

Q. What is a proper dose of the confection of opium?

A. From five grains to thirty.

Q. What are the properties of soap?

A. Lithontriptic and cathartic.

Q. How is alkohol obtained?

A. By distillation, from wine and vegetable infusions, that have undergone spirituous fermentation.

Q. What is understood by precipitation?

A. Precipitation is the process by which we obtain a solid substance from a solution.

Q. What are epispastics?

A. Such substances as when applied to the surface of the body, by their exciting action produce a collection of serum between the cuticle and cutis.

Q. What animal is castor obtained from?

A. The castor fiber. The castor is found in two bags of the male beaver, distinct from the testes, and situated in the inguinal regions.

Q. When a combustible is combined with an earth or metal, how is such distinguished?

A. By the combustible terminating in *uret*, as sulph*uret* of lime, &c.; the metal or earth retaining its proper name.

Q. What are the uses of carbonic acid?

A. Internally in weakness and irritability of the stomach; externally as an antiseptic.

Q. How would you direct it to be given internally?

A. By the double soda water, saline draught during the effervescence, or by exhibiting yeast, &c.

Q. When a metal has combined with oxygen, what is it called?

A. It becomes oxidized, and is called an oxide.

Q. When any metal is combined with mercury, what is it called?

A. An amalgam; but when two other metals are combined, the compound is called an alloy.

Q. What takes place in preparing the sulphur præcipitatum?

A. Lime, sulphur, water, and muriatic acid are used: the sulphur attracts a portion of hydrogen from the water, and unites with the lime, forming an hydroguretted sulphuret of lime in solution; the muriatic acid being added to this, enters into combination with the lime, the hydrogen escapes, and the sulphur is precipitated.

Q. What are the virtues of the precipitated sulphur?

A. Cathartic and diaphoretic; dose from one scruple to two drachms.

Q. How are oils distinguished?

A. Into fixed and volatile.

Q. How are they obtained?

A. Fixed oils are usually obtained by pressure from the seeds and kernels of plants, and volatile or essential oil by distillation from aromatic plants.

Q. What are the constituent elements of oil?

A. Carbon, hydrogen, and a small portion of oxygen.

Q. What is hydrogen?

A. The base of the gas, which has been called inflammable air, and is, in the aëriform state, the lightest of all ponderous things.

Q. What is hydrogen gas, or inflammable air?

A. Hydrogen united to caloric and light.

Q. What are the peculiar properties of hydrogen?

A. Hydrogen, or inflammable air, is an invisible gas; elastic; does not support flame, unless in contact with oxygen; has a peculiar smell, and is much lighter than atmospheric air, at least twelve times.

Q. Name the principal compounds of hydrogen.

A. Phosphorated, carbonated, and sulphurated hydrogen gas.

Q. What is the composition of honey?

A. It is considered that honey is sugar dissolved in mucilage; it is chiefly formed in the pistils of the female organs of flowers, whence it is gathered by bees.

Q. What are the preparations of honey?

A. Honey of borax and of roses, simple oxymel, and oxymel of squills.

Q. What is wax?

A. A vegetable substance, collected by bees from the anthers of flowers, insoluble in water and alkohol, but soluble in volatile and fixed oils, and is very inflammable.

Q. What is oxygen gas?

A. An invisible elastic fluid, with neither smell or taste, supports life and combustion, produces animal heat, and it is considered the cause of acidity.

Q. What do you mean by gas?

A. When a solid substance is rendered permanently aëriform by heat, the air produced is called a gas.

Q. What are the chemical compounds of nitrogen?

A. Nitrous and nitric oxide, and nitric acid.

Q. What is understood by nitrogen?

A. Nitrogen or azotic gas is an irrespirable, invisible, elastic gas, which extinguishes flame, and is a component part of all animal substances, from which it may be obtained.

Q. What are the distinguishing properties of alkalies?

A. They are of a urinous, caustic taste, soluble in water; they unite with acids, which they decompose; forming new compounds; they have the power of changing vegetable blues to a green colour; they render oils miscible with water, and are possessed of considerable caustic powers.

Q. What are the constituents of sugar?

A. Oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen.

Q. What is understood by tannin?

A. Tannin matter is found in the gall nut, the bark of oak trees, and other astringent parts of vegetables.

Q. What is there peculiar to animal oil?

A. It is generally solid at the temperature of the atmosphere; it contains more oxygen and sebacic acid than the vegetable oils.

Q. What is the composition of bone?

A. Phosphate of lime, carbonate of lime, and gelatine.

Q. What is phosphoric acid?

A. A compound, consisting of a peculiar substance, called phosphorus and oxygen.

Q. What is the difference between phosphorous and phosphoric acid?

A. The phosphorous acid contains less oxygen than the phosphoric.

Q. Where arsenic has been taken by design or mistake, what would you administer for the relief of your patient?

A. Sulphuret of potass dissolved in water.

Q. What is understood by caloric?

A. The name given by chemists to the matter of heat, to distinguish it from the effects produced by that matter.

Q. What are those effects?

A. 1st. The expansion of substances, with the exception of alumina; 2d. fluidity; 3d. vaporization; 4th. elasticity; 5th. ignition.

Q. Give the sources of caloric.

A. The 1st. and principal one is the sun; 2d. percussion; 3d. combustion; 4th. friction; 5th. electricity and galvanism; 6th. from the mixture of substances.

Q. What is meant by specific gravity?

A. It is a term to denote the relative weight of bodies.

Q. How may oxygen gas be obtained?

A. By exposing black oxide of manganese, in an iron retort, to a proper heat, great plenty of oxygen gas may be received in bladders.

Q. What is understood by analysis?

A. When a compound body is resolved into its constituents.

Q. What acids are incapable of decomposition?

A. The fluoric acid and the boracic acid.

Q. Of what are the alkalies composed?

A. A metal and oxygen.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

Q. HOW many species of rheumatismus are there?

A. Two; the acute and chronic.

Q. How many species of scarlatina are there?

A. Three;—the scarlatina simplex; the scarlatina anginosa; and the scarlatina maligna.

Q. How is scarlet fever distinguished from measles?

A. By the eruption not being elevated, by its having a larger surface, and by its general appearance.

Q. What are the terminations of enteritis?

A. 1, In resolution; 2, ulceration; 3, gangrene.

Q. When enteritis terminates in gangrene, what are the symptoms?

A. There is a sudden cessation of pain, the countenance changes to a livid hue, attended with hiccup, delirium, suppression of the urine, &c. &c.

Q. What are the indications in the cure of enteritis?

A. 1st. To stop the inflammatory action; and 2d. to keep the bowels freely open.

Q. How are these indications to be fulfilled?

A. 1st. By topical and general blood-letting, the use of a warm bath and fomentations; 2d. by the exhibition of purges and saline diaphoretics, the use of clysters, &c. &c.

Q. How is enteritis known from colic?

A. By the pain in enteritis being increased on pressure, and in colic relieved; by the peculiar twisting pain about the navel in colic, as also the absence of fever in the early stage of the disease.

Q. How many classes are there, according to the Cullenian arrangement of diseases?

A. Four; 1, pyrexiæ; 2, neurosis; 3, cachexiæ; 4, locales.

Q. In the class pyrexiæ, how many orders are there?

A. Five; 1, febres; 2, phlegmasiæ; 3, exanthemata; 4, hæmorrhagiæ; 5, profluvia.

Q. What are the genera of the order exanthemata?

A. There are ten: namely; 1, variola; 2, varicella; 3, rubeola; 4, scarlatina; 5, pestis; 6, erysipelas; 7, miliaria; 8, urticaria; 9, pemphigus; 10, aphtha.

Q. How many genera of the order phlegmasiæ?

A. Eighteen; viz. phlogosis; ophthalmia; phrenitis; cynanche; pneumonia; carditis; peritonitis; gastritis; hepatitis; enteritis; nephritis; splenitis; cystitis; hysteritis; rheumatismus; odontalgia; podagra; arthropuosis.

Q. What are the genera of the order febres?

A. The order febres is divided into intermittent and continued fevers; the genera of the intermittents are, 1, quotidiana; 2, tertiana; 3, quartana: of the continued fevers; 1, synocha; 2, typhus; 3, synochus.

Q. What is the indication in the cure of synocha, or inflammatory fever?

A. To lessen excessive action.

Q. How is it best accomplished?

A. By general bleeding, purging, laxative clysters, and diaphoretics; and if the head, or any particular organ become affected, by using topical means, &c. &c.

Q. Name the various species of typhus fever.

A. 1, Typhus nervosus; 2, typhus mitior; 3, typhus gravior; 4, typhus icterodes.

Q. What is there peculiar, in the delirium of typhus?

A. It is attended with a low, muttering, delirium.

Q. How many kinds of cynanche are there?

A. Five; namely, 1, the cynanche tonsillaris, or inflammatory sore throat; 2, cynanche maligna, or putrid sore throat; 3, cynanche trachealis, or croup; 4, cynanche pharyngæa, or inflammation of the pharynx; 5, cynanche parotidæa, or the mumps.

Q. What are the causes of typhus fever?

A. Contagion, intemperance, exposure to cold, studious and sedentary life, excess in venery, profuse evacuations, and other causes.

Q. How would you treat phrenitis, or inflammation of the brain?

A. By bleeding freely, from either the temporal artery, or a vein in the arm; by topical bleeding, with cupping and leeches; the application of blisters to the head, neck, and legs; affusion of cold water on the head, with the use of diaphoretics, and purges.

Q. What purges would you select in phrenitis?

A. Saline purges, such as the sulphate of magnesia, and of soda, and the tartrate of potass.

Q. What is the general treatment in the various species of cynanche?

A. The early exhibition of emetics is very useful; general and topical blood-letting; the application of blisters to the throat and neck, &c. &c.

Q. Is this the plan you would pursue in cynanche maligna?

A. No; I should make a free use of tonics, with diaphoretics, using stimulant, tonic, and astringent gargles, &c. &c.

Q. What are the general terminations of pleuritis?

A. 1, In resolution, which is known by a free expectoration; and 2, in inflammation of the lungs.

Q. What is the proper treatment of pneumonitis?

A. Purging freely at its commencement; general and topical bleeding; blistering, and the like.

Q. What are the most frequent terminations of synocha?

A. In phrenitis, hepatitis, and pneumonitis.

Q. In the cure of synocha, what is the indication?

A. To lessen the excessive action.

Q. How is this best accomplished?

A. By a free use of the lancet, according to the symptoms, age, and strength of the patient; the exhibition of saline purges, such as the sulphates of soda and of magnesia; the use of laxative clysters, &c. &c.

Q. What are the symptoms of gastritis?

A. Pain, and burning sensation in the region of the stomach; prostration of strength; hard, contracted, and quick pulse; frequent hiccough; vomiting; the pain being increased by pressure, and on taking food into the stomach, &c. &c.

Q. What distinguishes gastritis from enteritis?

A. The severity of the hiccough, and vomiting, the seat of the pain, and the burning sensation in the region of the stomach, &c. &c.

Q. How does gastritis terminate?

A. In resolution, suppuration, and gangrene.

Q. When gangrene has actually taken place, what are the symptoms?

A. It is attended with sudden prostration of strength, the pulse becoming more rapid, and intermitting; there is a sudden cessation of pain, and heat; the extremities are cold; hiccup violent, attended with delirium, &c.

Q. Give the favourable symptoms in gastritis?

A. The pulse becoming soft and full, on the second, or fourth day; the pain ceasing by degrees, diarrhœa, and the urine precipitating a sediment.

Q. What is the treatment of inflammation of the stomach?

A. General and local blood-letting; fomentations to the abdomen; blisters; the use of the warm bath, and warm emollient clysters; and if gangrene should take place, I should make use of wine, brandy, æther, and camphor; and in some cases, cinchona and acids.

Q. What is the treatment proper for nephritis?

A. As in all other inflammations, with the exception of blisters, they being apt to produce strangury.

Q. How does inflammation of the kidney terminate?

A. 1, In abscess; 2, resolution; 3, gangrene.

Q. How is nephritis distinguished from gastritis?

A. By the seat of the pain, the retraction of the testicles; and the pain extending along the course of the ureter and crural nerve.

Q. What are the symptoms of phrenitis?

A. Horror, great anxiety, disturbed dreams, impaired memory, violent pain in the head, ferocious delirium, flushed countenance, hard, small, quick pulse, wild expression of the eyes and countenance, a succession of burning heat and profuse perspiration, tears bursting from the eyes, &c. &c.

Q. How is phrenitis distinguished from the delirium of synocha?

A. By its being the primary affection in phrenitis, and by the hard, rapid, and contracted pulse.

Q. How is the delirium of phrenitis distinguished from that of typhus?

A. By its sudden accession and violence, and by its not being preceded by the symptoms of typhus.

Q. What are the characteristic symptoms of typhus?

A. Contagious pyrexia; weak, contracted, quick pulse; great debility; heat not being much increased; the animal functions being greatly disturbed, and the urine being but little changed, &c. &c.

Q. How would you treat phrenitis?

A. I would use the lancet freely, producing a sudden and copious evacuation of blood, according to the age and constitution of the patient, purging the bowels with neutral salts, or submuriate of mercury; keeping up a constant counter-irritation; using cold applications to the head, previously shaved, with blisters to the head, neck, and legs; warm bath to the feet, &c. &c.

Q. In inflammation of the lungs, what treatment would you adopt?

A. A free, general, and local blood-letting; exhibiting aperients, diaphoretics, and expectorants; using blisters, &c. &c. according to circumstances.

Q. What are the favourable symptoms in inflammation of the lungs?

A. A timely, free, mucal expectoration; a general and warm diaphoresis; hæmorrhage from the nose; diarrhœa, &c. &c.

Q. Please to name what you consider unfavourable symptoms.

A. The disease continuing beyond the twelfth or fourteenth day; impeded expectoration; or, if there be any, marked with blood and of a dark colour; weak, irregular pulse, a sudden ceasing of the pain, &c. &c.

Q. How is inflammation of the lungs known from inflammation of the pleura?

A. By the pain in inflammation of the lungs being more obtuse; the pulse not being so much contracted; the sense of oppression is greater; there is a greater difficulty of breathing, and the pain is felt more under the sternum, &c. &c.

Q. How is the inflammation of the lungs distinguished from inflammation of the liver?

A. Pressure in inflammation of the lungs does not increase the pain, but does in inflammation of the liver; in inflammation of the lungs the pain is much increased by the patient's lying on the diseased side; but in inflammation of the liver, the patient cannot lie on the opposite side without the greatest inconvenience.

Q. How is epilepsy distinguished from apoplexy?

A. By the increase of the voluntary motions in the one disease, and their suspension in the other, and by the stertorous breathing in apoplexy.

Q. Name the various species of variola.

A. There are only two species;—the variola discreta, or distinct species; and variola confluens, or confluent species.

Q. How is cynanche maligna known from cynanche tonsillaris?

A. By the typhoid symptoms, and ulceration attending it.

Q. How many species of apoplexy are there?

A. Many; but the sanguineous and serous are of the most consequence.

Q. How is anasarca distinguished from emphysema?

A. By the swelling being œdematous, and not elastic, or accompanied with crepitus, as in emphysema.

Q. How many species of cystitis or inflammation of the bladder are there?

A. Two:—1st, Cystitis acuta; and, 2d, cystitis chronica.

Q. What are the symptoms of cystitis?

A. Pyrexia, acute pain, tension and tumour in the region of the bladder, a discharge of urine in small quantities, attended with great pain, tenesmus, vomiting, pressure increasing the pain above the pubes, or in the perinæum, &c. &c.

Q. In what does the treatment of chronic and acute cystitis differ?

A. The acute species should be treated the same as in other phlegmasiæ—by blood-letting, the application of leeches, the use of the warm bath and fomentations, the exhibition of oleaginous purges, opium, diaphoretics, &c.; whereas, in the acute species, stimulants are most proper, injecting the bladder with emollient decoctions, &c. &c.

Q. How is splenitis distinguished from hysteritis?

A. In splenitis, or inflammation of the spleen, the tension and pain is in the left hypochondrium; and in hysteritis, or inflammation of the uterus, in the hypogastrium, the os uteri being painful to the touch, and attended with vomiting.

Q. What is the cause of measles?

A. Specific contagion.

Q. What distinguishes acute from chronic inflammation?

A. Its activity; its recent appearance, &c. &c.

Q. In inflammatory cases, what regimen and diet would you recommend your patient?

A. Strictly antiphlogistic; such as light plain puddings, vegetables, toast and water, &c. &c.

Q. When inflammation is going on, of what description is the pulse?

A. It is generally very strong, hard, and rapid.

Q. Why is bleeding to be avoided in typhoid fevers?

A. Because it would debilitate those vital powers, already by the disease rendered weaker than they should be.

Q. By what can you determine the bile to be in a vitiated state?

A. By an unnatural appearance of the fæces, and the irritable state of the intestines, stomach, &c. &c.

Q. What is understood by dysentery?

A. A spasmodic constriction and ulceration of the colon, retaining the natural fæces, and attended with frequent sanguineous and mucous evacuations.

Q. How is dysentery distinguished from diarrhœa?

A. By the motions in the one being sanguineous, mucal, or putrid; and in the other feculent, or blended with alimentary matter; diarrhœa is also unaccompanied by fever or inflammation, &c. &c.

Q. Does the pulse vary in either sex?

A. Yes; in women and children the pulse is most frequent.

Q. Of what use is the gastric juice?

A. It assists in digesting the food.

Q. Of what colour is arterial blood?

A. Of a florid red colour, with the exception of the blood in the pulmonary artery,—there it is of a dark colour, as venous blood.

Q. How many orders are there in the class neurosis?

A. Four:—1. Comata; 2. adynamiæ; 3. spasmi; 4. vesaniæ.

Q. What are the orders of the class cachexiæ?

A. 1. Macores; 2. intumescentiæ; 3. impetigines.

Q. How many orders are there in the class locales?

A. Eight:—1. Dysæsthesia; 2. dysorexiæ; 3. dyscinesiæ; 4. apocenoses; 5. epischeses; 6. tumores; 7. ectopiæ; 8. dialysis.

Q. How many species of tympanites are there?

A. Two:—1. Tympanites abdominalis; 2. tympanites intestinalis.

Q. How is tympanites known from ascites?

A. By there being no sense of fluctuation, &c. &c.

Q. What are the divisions of inflammation?

A. Into erysipelatous and phlegmonoid, each of which is divided into acute and chronic.

Q. What is the treatment of acute inflammation?

A. General and local bleedings, according to circumstances, the use of the warm bath, with fomentations, blisters, and the exhibition of purges, diaphoretics, &c. &c.

Q. What purges would you exhibit in inflammatory diseases?

A. Saline purges; such as the sulphates of soda, potass, or magnesia, and the tartrate of potass, &c.

Q. When acute inflammation is going on, what kind of urine is voided?

A. It is of a deep colour, and precipitates a brick-dust-like sediment.

Q. How many species of diabetes are there?

A. Two:—1. Diabetes mellitus, the urine being of the smell, taste, and colour of honey; and, 2, diabetes insipidus, being limpid, and not sweet.

Q. What are the characteristic symptoms of icterus or jaundice?

A. The skin, and the tunica conjunctiva of the eye, are of a yellow colour; bitter taste in the mouth; the urine stains linen yellow, and there is a pain in the right hypochondrium, fæces being of a clay colour, &c. &c.

Q. What are the symptoms of trismus?

A. A sense of stiffness in the back of the neck, spasmodic affection of the muscles of the neck, a difficulty of swallowing, with great rigidity of the lower jaw, pain in the back and sternum, &c. &c.

Q. What medicines are recommended in trismus?

A. Strong antispasmodics; such as opium, ether, camphor, musk, &c. &c.

Q. How is mania distinguished from phrenitis?

A. By the absence of fever, &c. &c.

Q. How is pus distinguished from mucus?

A. Pus is of greater specific gravity, but easily miscible with water, opake, and of a fetid smell; if dissolved in sulphuric acid, and water be added, it will either remain dissolved or precipitate; whereas mucus is not miscible with water; is transparent, without smell, and, if put to the same test, will float on the surface of the acid and water.

Q. Which would you consider the most unfavourable symptom in phthisis, an expectoration of pus or mucus?

A. Of pure pus.

Q. What are the characteristic symptoms of phthisis?

A. The purulent expectoration; the hectic fever, &c. &c.

Q. What are the symptoms of hydrocephalus?

A. The increased size of the head, convulsions, languor, coma, drowsiness, &c. &c. This disease is confined to children.

Q. What are the symptoms of colic?

A. A peculiar twisting around the navel, attended with extreme pain and distention of the abdomen; costiveness, attended with flatulence, hiccup, and sometimes vomiting, &c. &c.

Q. What are the symptoms of dysentery?

A. Fever, flatulence in the bowels, costiveness, violent griping pain, continual inclination to go to stool, attended with frequent fetid matter, pus, or bloody mucal discharges from the anus, excessive debility, hiccup, great sense of bearing down, the pulse frequent and weak, &c. &c.

Q. What are the favourable symptoms of dysentery?

A. The motions becoming less frequent, and of a more natural colour; the strength remaining unimpaired; the urine depositing a sediment, &c. &c.

Q. What are the indications of the cure of dysentery?

A. 1. To get rid of the fever; 2. to evacuate the offensive matter in the intestines; 3. to allay the irritation of the intestines, and to restore them to their natural tone.

Q. How would you expect to fulfil these several indications?

A. The first, by adopting the proper treatment for the particular fever existing; the second, by the exhibition of an emetic, followed by cathartics, emollient clysters, &c. &c.; the third by the use of liquid demulcents, such as solutions of arrow root, gum arabic, linseed, sago, with mucilaginous clysters, diaphoretics, with opium, antimony, &c. &c.

Q. How is Paralysis distinguished from Apoplexy?

A. By the weak pulse; by the loss of sense and motion being partial; by the absence of the stertuous breathing of apoplexy, &c. &c.

Q. What is the treatment of paralysis?

A. If the patient be of a plethoric habit, bleeding is necessary, following the treatment laid down for apoplexy; but if the patient be of a weak debilitated constitution, powerful stimulants will be required, &c. &c.

Q. How is hœmoptysis distinguished from hœmatemesis?

A. By the blood *coughed* up being of a florid red colour; whereas, in hœmatemesis, the blood *vomited* up is of a darker colour, blended with the contents of the stomach.

Q. How would you treat hœmatemesis?

A. If there appeared an inflammatory diathesis, by bleeding, and following an antiphlogistic treatment; if the reverse, by the exhibition of tonics, astringents, &c. &c.

Q. What is understood by anasarca?

A. A collection of fluid in the cellular membrane of part, or the whole of the body.

Q. What is understood by hydrocephalus?

A. A collection of fluid in the cavity of the cranium.

Q. What are the symptoms of internal gangrene?

A. A sudden cessation of pain; a very small pulse; hiccup; vomiting; cold extremities; a cadaverous appearance of the countenance; prostration of strength, &c. &c.

Q. What are characteristic symptoms of synocha?

A. A great increase of heat; the functions of the mind remaining unimpaired; pulse frequent, full and strong; urine high coloured, and depositing a sediment; white tongue; costiveness; great anxiety, &c. &c.

Q. What is inflammation?

A. Hunter defines it to be a process occasioning in a given time, and from one immediate cause, pain, swelling and redness, which local effects are frequently attended with fever.

Q. What are the properties of healthy bile?

A. It should be of a yellow greenish colour; of a bitter taste; about the consistence of oil; and, when shaken, it appears frothy, similar to soap and water.

Q. Of how many parts is the blood composed?

A. The blood is composed of three parts:—1. Serum, the lightest; 2. coagulable lymph, or fibrin, the next; 3. the cruor, or red particles, the heaviest.

Q. How much blood is it calculated the body contains?

A. About 120 ounces troy, according to Professor Blumenbach.

Q. How many times does the pulse beat in the adult in a minute?

A. About 75 times; but it is subject to great variation.

Q. In nephritis, what evacuants would you exhibit?

A. Oleaginous purges; such as castor oil, &c. &c. with emollient clysters.

Q. How is inspiration performed?

A. The diaphragm contracts, and descends; the ribs are raised; the cavity of the thorax being thus enlarged, the air rushes through the trachea into the cells of the lungs.

Q. How is expiration effected?

A. By the relaxation of the diaphragm, and its consequent ascent, and by the descent of the ribs; the cavity being thus lessened, the air is driven out.

Q. What is the standard of animal heat in the human body?

A. About 95° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Q. How is nutrition accomplished?

A. By the lacteals, which select the chyle from the excrementitious portion of the food, and convey it into the thoracic duct.

Q. When the fæces have reached the large intestines, how are they prevented returning into the small?

A. By the valvula coli, situated at the commencement of the colon.

Q. By what action is the bile forced into the duodenum?

A. When the stomach is full, by pressure of the neighbouring viscera, and partly by the contraction of the gall bladder itself.

Q. What is the principal agent in digestion?

A. The gastric juice.

Q. What prevents the food from passing into the duodenum before it is properly digested?

A. The sphincter pylori.

Q. How much air does an adult inspire?

A. About thirty or forty cubic inches.

Q. By what powers are the fæces expelled?

A. The abdominal and diaphragmatic muscles, the muscular coat of the rectum, and the levator ani, &c.

Q. How is the urine prevented returning to the kidneys after it has reached the bladder?

A. By the ureter's entering the bladder obliquely, it forms a valve over the orifice of the ureter.

Q. What is the appearance of the muscles in a paralyzed limb?

A. They are flaccid and pale.

ANATOMY OF THE VISCERA,

PHYSIOLOGY,

&c. &c.

Q. DESCRIBE the circulation of the blood.

A. The blood is returned by the superior and inferior vena cava into the right auricle of the heart, which contracts and forces it into the right ventricle; by the same action it is propelled through the ramifications of the pulmonary artery into the lungs, and from thence by the four pulmonary veins into the left auricle, which contracts, and throws the blood into the left ventricle, and the ventricle being thus distended, also contracts, propelling its contents through the aorta into the system, to be again returned into the two venæ cavæ, to undergo a similar process.

Q. During the passage of the blood through the lungs, what particular change is effected?

A. It gives off carbon and hydrogen, and attracts oxygen, caloric, and a little nitrogen from the air in the bronchial cells.

Q. What are the parts peculiar to the fœtal circulation?

A. The foramen ovale of the heart, the canalis arteriosus, the canalis venosus, the funis, the umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries.

Q. How is the fœtal circulation performed?

A. The fœtus receives the blood by the umbilical vein, the greater part of it passing through the liver, and the rest by the ductus venosus into the vena cava, and thus to the right auricle; from thence part of it passes into the right ventricle, and the rest through the foramen ovale into the left auricle. A portion of that which goes into the right ventricle proceeds through the pulmonary artery into the lungs, but the greater part into the aorta by the canalis arteriosus. The blood which has reached the lungs is transmitted by the pulmonary veins into the left auricle, and from thence, with that received from the foramen ovale, into the left ventricle, which propels it through the aorta into the system. The mother receives the blood by the umbilical arteries.

Q. Enumerate the contents of the abdomen.

A. The abdomen contains the peritoneum, stomach, liver, intestines, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, ureters, bladder, and part of the organs of generation.

Q. What is the use of the peritoneum?

A. It is a thin membrane which is reflected over, covers, and supports all the abdominal viscera.

Q. How is the liver situated?

A. Under the diaphragm, nearly filling the right hypochondrium, part of it being in the epigastrium, and terminating in the left hypochondrium.

Q. How many lobes has the liver?

A. Three:—The right and left lobes, and the lobulus spigellii.

Q. Which is the largest lobe?

A. The right.

Q. How is the right lobe of the liver divided from the left?

A. Superiorly by a membranous ligament called the ligamentum latum, and inferiorly by a great scissure.

Q. What is the situation of the gall bladder?

A. It is situated in a fissure in the anterior part of the inferior surface of the great lobe of the liver.

Q. What is the office of the liver?

A. To secrete the bile.

Q. What is the use of the bile?

A. It excites the peristaltic motion of the intestines, and assists in chylification.

Q. What are the principal vessels of the liver?

A. The hepatic artery, vena portæ, hepatic veins, the excretory ducts and absorbents.

Q. What is the name given to the minute terminations of the vena portæ, which ramify in the liver, and in which the bile is secreted?

A. The terminations are called folliculi or acini, in which the bile is secreted.

Q. Whence do the pori biliarii, or excretory ducts, arise, and how do they terminate?

A. The excretory ducts, or pori biliarii, commence from the folliculi or acini, and terminate in the ductus hepaticus.

Q. How does the hepatic duct terminate?

A. After joining the ductus cysticus from the gall bladder, it terminates in the duodenum.

Q. What vessels supply the liver with blood?

A. The hepatic artery and vena portæ.

Q. How is the blood carried from the liver?

A. By the hepatic veins to the inferior cava.

Q. Which is the nutrient artery of the liver?

A. The hepatic artery.

Q. What nerves supply the liver?

A. The liver derives its nerves from the great sympathetic and eighth pair.

Q. What is there peculiar to the vessels of the liver?

A. They are surrounded by a peritoneal covering called Glisson's capsule.

Q. What are the names of the ducts which open on the inside of the first incurvation of the duodenum?

A. There are two which pierce the duodenum, the *ductus communis choledochus*, and the *ductus pancreaticus.*

Q. Describe the secretion and course of the bile.

A. The bile being secreted in the acini of the liver, by the extremities of the vena portæ, passes through the pori biliarii and hepatic duct into the ductus communis choledochus, and then part of it by the cystic duct into the gall bladder.

Q. When the bile leaves the gall bladder, how does it reach the intestines?

A. It returns through the cystic duct into the ductus communis choledochus, and, with the fresh bile from the hepatic duct, passes into the duodenum.

Q. How many ligaments has the liver?

A. Five:—1, Broad ligament, or ligamentum latum; 2, the round ligament, or ligamentum rotundum; 3, and 4, the right and left lateral ligaments; and, 5, the coronary ligament.

Q. Describe the stomach.

A. The stomach is a membranous bag, in which the food is received and digested; it is situated in the left hypochondrium and epigastrium.

Q. Give the division of the abdomen.

A. The abdomen is divided into three regions:—

1, A superior or epigastric; 2, a middle or umbilical; and, 3, an inferior or hypogastric region.

Q. How many openings has the stomach?

A. Two; a superior or cardiac opening; an inferior or pyloric opening.

Q. What are the relative situations of the cardia and pylorus?

A. The pylorus is situated lower, and is turned more forward than the cardia, terminating in the intestines.

Q. At which extremity of the stomach is the cardia situated?

A. At the superior part, near its greater extremity.

Q. Where is the pylorus situated?

A. At the inferior or lesser extremity.

Q. What curvatures has the stomach, and how are they situated?

A. The stomach has two curvatures;—a small one superiorly, and a greater curvature inferiorly.

Q. How many coats has the stomach, and of what nature are they?

A. The stomach has four coats:—1, A peritoneal or external coat; 2, a muscular coat next to this; 3, a nervous coat; 4, a villous or internal coat.

Q. What is there peculiar to the muscular coat of the stomach?

A. It has two planes of fibres; the external running longitudinally, and the internal transversely.

Q. How are the *rugæ* to be observed on the internal surface of the stomach formed?

A. By the two internal coats of the stomach being more extensive than the two external coats, they are necessarily thrown into folds or rugæ.

Q. Whence does the stomach derive its nerves?

A. From the eighth pair, and great sympathetic.

Q. Whence are the arteries of the stomach derived?

A. From the cœliac artery.

Q. Describe the vena portæ.

A. The vena portæ is a large vein, peculiar to the liver, which has two sets of branches; the one called the vena portæ abdominalis, running over the stomach, spleen, pancreas, and intestines, with their respective arteries, and receiving their blood; the other, the vena portæ hepatica, distributed in the liver, and terminating in the hepatic vein.

Q. By what veins is the trunk of the vena portæ formed?

A. By three:—1, The mesenterica major; 2, vena mesenterica minor; 3, vena splenica.

Q. How are the intestines divided?

A. Into large and small;—the small consisting of the duodenum jejunum and ilium; the large, the cæcum, colon, and rectum.

Q. Describe the origin and termination of the intestinal canal?

A. The intestinal canal arises by the duodenum, at the pylorus; the duodenum terminates in the jejunum, the jejunum in the ilium, the ilium in the cæcum, the cæcum in the colon, and the colon in the rectum.

Q. How are the fæces prevented returning back into the small intestines, after they have reached the large?

A. By a pair of valves situated at the termination of the ilium, which may be called the valvulæ coli, valvulæ cæci, or valvulæ ilii.

Q. How many coats have the intestines?

A. Four:—1, Peritoneal; 2, muscular; 3, nervous; and, 4, a villous coat.

Q. Which is the broadest of the small intestines?

A. The duodenum.

Q. Where does the mesentery arise?

A. Near to the termination of the duodenum.

Q. What is the use of the mesentery?

A. To form a bed for the vessels, glands, and nerves of the intestines, to cover and support them in their proper situations, &c. &c.

Q. What is the name given to the excretory duct of the kidney?

A. It is called the ureter.

Q. What is the substance of the kidney?

A. It consists of an external or cortical, and an internal or medullary substance.

Q. What is there peculiar to the cortical substance of the kidney?

A. It secretes the urine.

Q. How many coats has the testicle?

A. Two:—1, The tunica vaginalis; and, 2, the tunica albuginea.

Q. From whence does the ureter arise, and where does it terminate?

A. It arises at the pelvis of the kidney, and terminates in the bladder.

Q. What is the artery of the kidney called?

A. The emulgent; it arises from the aorta.

Q. What nerves supply the kidney?

A. The great sympathetic and eighth pair.

Q. What are the viscera of the thorax?

A. The pleura; thymus gland; the heart and great vessels; the pericardium; the lungs, and the œsophagus.

Q. What is the use of the pleura?

A. To line the cavity of the thorax, to cover the lungs, and divide the thorax into two cavities.

Q. What is the mediastinum?

A. It is a duplicature of the pleura, which divides the cavity of the thorax.

Q. How many cavities has this duplicature?

A. Three:—An anterior, middle, and posterior cavity.

Q. What is contained in the anterior cavity of the mediastinum?

A. The thymus gland in the fœtus.

Q. What is found in the middle cavity?

A. The heart and pericardium.

Q. What does the posterior cavity contain?

A. The bronchia; œsophagus; descending aorta; part of the intercostal arteries; the descending cava; vena azygos; thoracic duct; par vagum, and the great sympathetic nerve.

Q. Whence does the pleura derive its arteries?

A. From the intercostals and bronchial.

Q. What is the use of the thymus gland?

A. Its use is at present unknown.

Q. What is the pericardium?

A. A membranous bag which surrounds the heart.

Q. How is the heart divided?

A. Into a *basis* turned backwards and upwards; an *apex* pointing forward and to the left; an *acute edge* to the left; a *rounded edge* to the right; a *convex* surface superiorly; and *flat* surface inferiorly; and it has four cavities, two auricles, and two ventricles.

Q. Is there any communication between each auricle or the ventricles?

A. No; but the right auricle and ventricle open into each other, as also the left auricle and ventricle. In the fœtus, however, the auricles communicate by an opening called the foramen ovale.

Q. How is the right auricle of the heart divided from the left?

A. By the septum auricularum.

Q. What vessels open into the right auricle?

A. The two venæ cavæ, and the coronary vein.

Q. What are the transverse fibres on the sides of the right auricle called?

A. The musculi pectinati.

Q. What is the situation of the tuberculum loweri?

A. Between the mouths of the venæ cavæ.

Q. What is the use of the tuberculum loweri?

A. It directs the blood into the auricle, and prevents the blood of one cava rushing upon that of the other.

Q. What are the situations of the venæ cavæ?

A. The superior vena cava opens into the upper posterior part of the right auricle, and the inferior cava into the lower posterior part.

Q. What part of the auricle does the coronary vein enter?

A. The inner and inferior part, at the opening of which is placed a semilunar valve.

Q. What is the valve of Eustachius?

A. It is a fold of the inner membrane placed to the left of the inferior cava.

Q. When the blood has reached the right ventricle, how is it prevented returning into the auricle?

A. By the tricuspid valve, situated within the ventricle at the opening of the auricle.

Q. Where is the mitral valve situated?

A. In the left ventricle at the communication of the auricle.

Q. What is the use of the valvula mitralis?

A. It prevents the reflux of blood into the left auricle after it has entered the ventricle.

Q. What are the carneæ columnæ?

A. Fleshy pillars, by the action of which the ventricles are closed.

Q. What name is given to the tendons of the carneæ columnæ?

A. They are called chordæ tendineæ, which are attached to the edges of the valves.

Q. Give the situation of the opening of the pulmonary artery.

A. It is situated at the upper and left side of the right ventricle.

Q. When the blood has entered the pulmonary artery, what prevents its return to the ventricle?

A. Three semilunar valves; similar valves also prevent the blood returning from the aorta into the left ventricle.

Q. What arteries nourish the substance of the heart?

A. The two coronary arteries, which arise from the aorta above the semilunar valves.

Q. Whence does the heart derive its nerves?

A. From the cardiac plexus.

Q. What veins empty themselves in the left auricle?

A. The four pulmonary veins from the lungs.

Q. How many lobes has the right lung?

A. The right lung has three lobes, whereas the left has only two.

Q. What is there peculiar to the lower edge of the left lung?

A. There is a notch formed by the apex of the heart.

Q. What are the nutrient arteries of the lungs?

A. The bronchial arteries, which return their blood by the bronchial veins into the vena azygos, or guttural vein.

Q. Whence are the nerves of the lungs derived?

A. From the eighth pair and great sympathetic.

Q. What is the use of the omentum?

A. It is considered that the omentum lubricates the abdominal viscera, and preserves them from injury by friction.

Q. Which are the two principal arteries of the body?

A. The *pulmonary*, which arise from the right ventricle of the heart; and the *aorta*, from the left ventricle;—all other arteries being branches of these two.

Q. What arteries supply the head?

A. The two carotid arteries; the right arising from the arteria innominata, and the left from the aorta.

Q. Where do the carotid arteries divide?

A. Before the os hyöides, the carotid arteries divide into the *external* and *internal*.

Q. What are the branches of the external carotid?

A. 1, The superior thyroideal; 2, lingual; 3, external maxillary or labial; 4, transverse facial; 5, occipital; 6, posterior auris; 7, ascending pharyngeal; 8, temporal and internal maxillary.

Q. What branches does the internal carotid give off?

A. 1, The ophthalmic; 2, the communicans; 3, anterior cerebri; 4, the media cerebri.

Q. What branches does the arch of the aorta give off?

A. Three:—1, The arteria innominata; 2, the left carotid; 3, the left subclavian.

Q. What arteries supply the dura mater?

A. The anterior, middle, and posterior meningeal.

Q. What arteries are given off by the thoracic aorta?

A. 1, The bronchial; 2, the œsophageal; 3, the inferior intercostals.

Q. What arteries does the abdominal aorta give off?

A. 1, The phrenic; 2, cœliac; 3, superior mesenteric; 4, emulgent; 5, capsular; 6, spermatic; 7, inferior mesenteric; 8, lumbar; 9, the sacral arteries.

Q. Where are the phrenic arteries distributed?

A. On the diaphragm and neighbouring parts.

Q. What are the branches of the cœliac?

A. 1, The coronary of the stomach; 2, the hepatic; 3, the splenic.

Q. Whence does the stomach derive its arteries, and what are they called?

A. The stomach is supplied with arteries by branches from the cœliac; they are called coronary, and there are four of them:—1, The arteria coronaria; 2, gastrica dextra; 3, gastrica sinistra; 4, pylorica.

Q. What are the veins of the stomach termed?

A. Gastric.

Q. What are the branches of the hepatic artery?

A. 1, The pylorica, or coronaria dextra; 2, the gastro-epiploica dextra; 3, the pancreatico duodenalis; 4, the cystic arteries; it then divides into two branches, sending one to the right and the other to the left lobe of the liver.

Q. What are the branches of the splenic artery?

A. It gives off several branches to the pancreas, then the two gastro epiploicæ sinistra, three vasa brevia, and three or four branches terminating in the spleen.

Q. What are the principal branches of the inferior mesenteric artery?

A. 1, The colica sinistra; 2, branches to the sigmoid flexure of the colon; 3, the arteria hœmorrhoidalis interna to the rectum.

Q. Where do the emulgent arteries arise?

A. From the sides of the aorta, directly under the superior mesenteric,—one for each kidney.

Q. Do they enter the kidneys behind or before the emulgent vein?

A. Behind the vein.

Q. Which is the longest artery, the right emulgent or left?

A. The right is the longest.

Q. What are the branches of the superior mesenteric artery?

A. 1, The ilio-colica, which branches off to the cœcum and ilium; 2, the colica dextra, supplying the right of the colon; 3, the colica media, the meso-colon, one branch to the right and left, inosculating with branches from the inferior mesenteric.

Q. Whence does the superior mesenteric artery arise?

A. From the fore part of the aorta, below the cœliac artery.

Q. How is the brain divided?

A. Into the cerebrum and cerebellum.

Q. How many membranes has the brain?

A. Three:—1, the dura mater; 2, tunica arachnoides; 3, pia mater.

Q. How many layers has the dura mater?

A. Two; an external and internal layer.

Q. What are the processes of the dura mater, and how are they formed?

A. The dura mater has four processes, formed by duplicatures of its internal lamina:—1, The *falx cerebri*, passing between the hemispheres of the cerebrum; 2, the *tentorium*, dividing the cerebrum from the cerebellum; 3, the *falx cerebelli*, between the hemispheres of the cerebellum; 4, *sphenoidal* folds; two *anterior*, separating the anterior from the middle lobes of the cerebrum, and two *lateral*, forming the fossula for the pituitary gland.

Q. What are the arteries of the dura mater?

A. They are called the anterior, middle, and posterior meningeal arteries; the *anterior* arising from the orbit, the middle from the external carotid, and the posterior from the vertebral arteries.

Q. How many ventricles has the brain?

A. Five.

Q. Where is the fifth ventricle situated?

A. Between the laminæ of the septum lucidum.

Q. How are the lateral ventricles situated?

A. Under the corpus callosum and medullary arches of the cerebrum.

Q. What is the situation of the cerebrum?

A. It is situated above the tentorium, occupying the superior division of the cavity of the cranium.

Q. How is the cerebrum divided?

A. Into two lateral portions, which are termed hemispheres; and below, into two anterior, two middle, and two posterior lobes.

Q. What is the fissure between the anterior and middle lobes called?

A. The fissuro magna silvii.

Q. Where is the situation of the corpus callosum?

A. It is situated at the bottom of the fissure which divides the two hemispheres of the cerebrum.

Q. What is understood by the rapha?

A. A groove running on the middle of the corpus callosum, having on each side a small medullary cord, is so called.

Q. What divides the lateral ventricles?

A. The septum lucidum, between the lamina of which is the fifth ventricle.

Q. What is the situation of the fornix?

A. Immediately under the septum lucidum, connected to it at its superior surface, and posteriorly to the corpus callosum.

Q. What is the situation of the choroid plexus?

A. They arise under the anterior part of the fornix, and extend over the whole of the lateral ventricles.

Q. How are the corpora striata situated?

A. At the bottom of the anterior and external part of the lateral ventricles.

Q. What is the substance of the corpora striata?

A. They consist of alternate striæ of medullary and cortical substances.

Q. Where are the thalami nervorum opticorum placed?

A. Between the posterior extremities of the corpora striata.

Q. What separates them on each side from the corpus striatum?

A. The tænia semicircularis, being a white prominent line.

Q. Where are the pedes hippocami situated?

A. At the posterior part of the lateral ventricles.

Q. Where is the hippocampus minor situated?

A. In the posterior horn of each lateral ventricle.

Q. How is the *pineal* gland situated?

A. Under the posterior part of the fornix, behind the thalami nervorum opticorum, and above the tubercula quadrigemina.

Q. Where are the tubercula quadrigemina situated?

A. Behind the thalami nervorum opticorum, and under the pineal gland.

Q. How many openings are there in the lateral ventricles?

A. Three:—1, The foramen of Monro; 2, the foramen commune anterius, or vulva; 3, the foramen commune posterius, or anus.

Q. Where is the foramen of Monro situated?

A. The foramen of Monro is an opening situated behind the anterior pillars of the fornix, forming a communication between the lateral ventricles.

Q. Where is the third ventricle?

A. Between the thalami nervorum opticorum.

Q. What is the termination of the third ventricle?

A. It terminates in the infundibulum.

Q. What is the name of the canal which passes under the tubercula quadrigemina, and forms a communication between the third and fourth ventricle?

A. Iter à tertio ad quartum ventriculum.

Q. Where is the pituitary gland?

A. In the cella turcica.

Q. How many lobes has the cerebelli?

A. Two, posteriorly; between which is situated the falx cerebelli.

Q. Where is the fourth ventricle situated?

A. It runs backward and downward along the middle of the cerebellum.

Q. Into what part of the fourth ventricle does the iter à tertio ad quartum ventriculum enter?

A. The iter à tertio ad quartum ventriculum enters the fourth ventricle anteriorly.

Q. How is the medulla oblongata formed?

A. By the union of the crura of the cerebrum and cerebellum.

Q. What is situated at the anterior part of the third ventricle?

A. The anterior crura of the fornix, the commissura, anterior cerebri, and the infundibulum.

Q. Where is the pons varolii?

A. It is situated across the union of the crura cerebri and cerebelli.

Q. What is the name of the membrane which dips down in the convolution of the brain?

A. The pia mater.

Q. Does the tunica arachnoidea pass into the convolutions of the brain also?

A. No; it passes over the brain, and does not enter its substance.

Q. How many coats has the eye?

A. Six:—1, The tunica conjunctiva; 2, tunica sclerotica; 3, cornea; 4, tunica choroides; 5, iris; 6, retina.

Q. What are the humours of the eye?

A. The aqueous, crystalline, and the vitreous.

Q. Which is the most vascular coat of the eye?

A. The tunica choroides.

Q. How many chambers has the eye?

A. It has two, the anterior of which is the largest.

Q. What is the use of the pharynx?

A. Its principal use is to receive the food, and transmit it to the œsophagus.

Q. Describe the spleen.

A. It is a soft fleshy mass, of a purple colour, situated in the left hypochondrium, at the great extremity of the stomach; it is supplied with blood from the splenic artery, a branch of the cœliac; but its use is not at present perfectly known.

Q. What is the situation of the pancreas?

A. It is situated at the back part of the epigastric region, under the stomach, before the spine, the crura of the diaphragm, the aorta, and vena cava.

Q. What is the substance of the pancreas?

A. It is formed of small glandular particles, loosely connected together; it is of greyish white colour.

Q. What is the situation of the uterus?

A. The uterus is situated between the bladder and rectum.

Q. How many openings has the uterus?

A. Three; two at the angles of its fundus, and one at its neck.

Q. Where does the opening lead to from the cervix of the uterus?

A. Into the vagina.

Q. Where do the other two openings of the uterus communicate?

A. With the fallopian tubes.

Q. What arteries nourish the pleura?

A. Branches from the intercostal, diaphragmatic, bronchial, and œsophageal arteries.

Q. By what nerves is the spleen supplied?

A. By branches of the great sympathetic and eighth pair.

CULLENIAN ARRANGEMENT OF DISEASES.

CLASS I.—PYREXIA. FOUR ORDERS.

Order I. Febres.	Order II. Phlegmasiæ.	Order III. Exanthemata.	Order IV. Hæmorrhagiæ.
Genera.	*Genera.*	*Genera.*	*Genera.*
P. 1. *Intermittentes.*	1. Phlogosis.	1. Variola.	1. Epistaxis.
1. Tertiana.	2. Ophthalmia.	2. Varicella.	2. Hæmoptysis.
2. Quartana.	3. Phrenitis.	3. Rubeola.	3. Hæmorrhois.
3. Quotidiana.	4. Cynanche.	4. Scarlatina.	4. Menorrhagia.
P. 2. *Continuæ.*	5. Pneumonia.	5. Pestis.	5. Catarrhus.
1. Synocha.	6. Carditis.	6. Erysipelas.	6. Dysenteria.
2. Typhus.	7. Peritonitis.	7. Miliaria.	
3. Synochus.	8. Gastritis.	8. Urticaria.	
	9. Enteritis.	9. Pemphigus.	
	10. Hepatitis.	10. Aphtha.	
	11. Splenitis.		
	12. Nephritis.		
	13. Cystitis.		
	14. Hysteritis.		
	15. Rheumatismus.		
	16. Odontalgia.		
	17. Podagra.		
	18. Arthropuosis.		

CLASS II. NEUROSES. FOUR ORDERS.

Order I. Comata.
Genera.
1. Apoplexia.
2. Paralysis.

Order II. Adynamiæ.
Genera.
1. Syncope.
2. Dyspepsia.
3. Hypochondriasis.
4. Chlorosis.

Order III. Spasmi.
Genera.
1. Tetanus.
2. Trismus.
3. Convulsio.
4. Chorea.
5. Raphania.
6. Epilepsia.
7. Palpitatio.
8. Asthma.
9. Dyspnœa.
10. Pertussis.
11. Pyrosis.
12. Colica.
13. Cholera.
14. Diarrhœa.
15. Diabetes.
16. Hysteria.
17. Hydrophobia.

Order IV. Vesania.
Genera.
1. Amentia.
2. Melancholia.
3. Mania.
4. Oneyrodynia.

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ. THREE ORDERS.

Order I. Marcores.
Genera.
1. Tabes.
2. Atrophia.

Order II. Intumescentiæ.
Genera.
P. 1. *Adiposæ.*
1. Polysarcia.
P. 2. *Flatuosæ.*
1. Pneumatosis.
2. Tympanites.
3. Physometra.
P. 3. *Aquosæ.*
1. Anasarca.
2. Hydrocephalus.
3. Hydrorachitis.
4. Hydrothorax.
5. Ascites.
6. Hydrometra.
7. Hydrocele.
P. 4. *Solidæ.*
1. Physconia.
2. Rachitis.
Total, 13 *Genera.*

Order III. Impetigines.
Genera.
1. Scrophula.
2. Syphilis.
3. Scorbutus.
4. Elephantiasis.
5. Lepra.
6. Frambesia.
7. Tricoma.
8. Icterus.

CLASS IV. LOCALES. EIGHT ORDERS.

Order I. Dysæsthesiæ.
Genera.
1. Caligo.
2. Amaurosis.
3. Dysopia.
4. Pseudoblepsis.
5. Dysecœa.
6. Paracusis.
7. Anosmia.
8. Agheustia.
9. Anæsthesia.

Order II. Dysorexiæ.
Genera.
P. 1. *Appetitus erronei.*
1. Bulimia.
2. Polydipsia.
3. Pica.
4. Satyriasis.
5. Nymphomania.
6. Nostalgia.

P. 2. *Appetitus deficientes.*
1. Anorexia.
2. Adipsia.
3. Anaphrodisia.

Order III. Dyscinesiæ.
Genera.
1. Aphonia.
2. Mutitas.
3. Paraphonia.
4. Psellismus.
5. Strabismus.
6. Dysphagia.
7. Contractura.

Order IV. Apocenosis.
Genera.
1. Profusio.
2. Ephidrosis.
3. Epiphora.
4. Ptyalismus.
5. Erunesis.
6. Gonorrhœa.

Order V. Epischeses.
Genera.
1. Obstipatio
2. Ischuria.

Order VI. Tumores.
Genera.
1. Aneurisma.
2. Varix.

Order VII. Ectopiæ.
Genera.
1. Hernia.
2. Prolapsus.

Order VIII. Dialyses.
Genera.
1. Vulnus.
2. Ulcus.

3. Dysuria.	3. Ecchymoma.	3. Luxatio.	3. Herpes.
4. Dyspermatismus.	4. Scirrhus.		4. Tinea.
5. Amenorrhœa.	5. Cancer.		5. Psora.
	6. Bubo.		6. Fractura.
	7. Sarcoma.		7. Caries.
	8. Veruca.		
	9. Clavus.		
	10. Lupia.		
	11. Ganglion.		
	12. Hydatis.		
	13. Hydarthrus.		
	14. Exostosis.		

THE STUDENT IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED TO MAKE HIMSELF PERFECTLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE FOLLOWING SELECTED ARTICLES.

Aconiti Folia	Aconitum Napellus	Stimulant, narcotic, deobstruent	Dose gr. ss. to gr. v.
Aloës spicatæ Extractum	Aloë Spicata	Cathartic, deobstruent	gr. iv. to ℈j.
Aloës vulgaris Extractum	Aloë vulgaris	Cathartic	gr. iv. to gr. xv.
Ammoniacum	Heracleum Gummiferum	Antispasmodic, expectorant	gr. iv. to ℈j.
Assafœtidæ Gummi-resina	Ferula Assafœtida	Antispasmodic, stimulant	gr. iv. to ℈j.
Belladonnæ Folia	Atropa Belladonna	Narcotic, antispasmodic	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. iss.

Bistortæ Radix	Polygonnm Bistorta	Astringent	gr. v. to ℈ij.
Calami Radix	Acorus Calamus	Tonic, stomachic	gr. v. to ʒss.
Cambogia	Stalagmitis Cambogiöides	Cathartic, hydragogue	gr. ij. to gr. x.
Camphora	Laurus Camphora	Antispasmodic, sudorific	gr. iv. to ℈j.
Cascarillæ Cortex	Croton Cascarilla	Stomachic, tonic	gr. vj. to ℈ij.
Cassiæ Pulpa	Cassia Fistula	Cathartic	ʒij. to ℥iv.
Cetaceum	Physeter macrocephalus	Demulcent	gr. x. to ʒj.
Cinchonæ cordifoliæ Cortex	Cinchona cordifolia	Tonic, febrifuge	gr. x. to ʒij.
Cinchonæ lancifoliæ Cortex	Cinchona lancifolia	Tonic, febrifuge	gr. x. to ʒij.
Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ Cortex	Cinchona oblongifolia Cortex	Tonic, febrifuge	gr. x. to ʒij.
Conii Folia	Conium maculatum	Narcotic	gr. ij. to gr. vj.
Cuspariæ Cortex	Cusparia febrifuga	Tonic, stomachic	gr. vj. to ʒss.
Digitalis Folia	Digitalis purpurea	Narcotic, diuretic	gr. ss. to gr. iv.
Euphorbiæ Gummi-resina	Euphorbia officinarum	....	....
Galla	Cynips Quercûs folii	....	....
Gentianæ Radix	Gentiana lutea	Tonic, stomachic	gr. v. to ʒss.
Guaiaci Resina	Guaiacum officinale	Sudorific	gr. v. to ʒss.
Hyoscyami Folia	Hyoscyamus niger	Narcotic, diaphoretic	gr. ij. to gr. xij.
Jalapæ Radix	Convolvulus jalapa	Cathartic	gr. v. to ʒss. and ʒj.
Ipecacuanhæ Radix	Callicocca Ipecacuanha	Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant	gr. ss. to ℈j.

Mezerei Cortex	Daphne Mezereum	Stimulant, deobstruent	gr. j. to gr. xij.
Opium	Papaver somniferum	Narcotic, anodyne	gr. ss. to gr. iij.
Pyrethri Radix	Anthemis Pyrethrum	Stimulant, sialogogue	gr. v. to ℈ij.
Quassiæ Lignum	Quassia excelsa	Stomachic, tonic	gr. v. to gr. xij.
Quercûs Cortex	Quercûs pedunculata	Astringent	gr. v. to ℈j.
Rhei Radix	Rheum palmatum	Cathartic, stomachic	gr. v. to ʒss.
Sarsaparillæ Radix	Smilax Sarsaparilla	Diaphoretic, alterative	℈j. to ʒij.
Scammoneæ Gummi-resina	Convolvulus Scammonea	Cathartic	gr. iv. to ℈j.
Scillæ Radix Exsiccata	Scilla maritima	Expectorant, diuretic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Sennæ Folia	Cassia Senna	Cathartic	℈j. to ʒij.
Serpentariæ Radix	Aristolochia Serpentaria	Diaphoretic, antiseptic	gr. v. to ʒss.
Valerianæ Radix	Valeriana officinalis	Antispasmodic, stimulant	gr. x. to ʒj.
Veratri Radix	Veratrum album	Cathartic, seldom used	gr. ij. to gr. v.
Ulmi Cortex	Ulmus campestris	Diuretic, astringent	gr. x. to ʒj.
Uvæ Ursi Folia	Arbutus Uva Ursi	Diuretic, tonic	gr. v. to ℈ij.

MATERIA MEDICA.

IN the second column, *Vegetables* are arranged according to Willdenow's Edition of the *Spec. Plant. of Linnæus;* animals according to Gmelin's Edition of the *Syst. Naturæ Linnæi;* and chemical articles are designated by the most modern appellations, unless where otherwise specified: the virtues and proper doses are affixed to each article.

ABIETIS Resina	Pinus Abies	*Resin of the Spruce Fir*	Stimulant, diuretic	Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.
Absinthium	*Artemisia* Absinthium	*Common Wormwood*	Tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic	℈j. to ʒj.
Acaciæ Gummi	Acacia vera	*Acacia Gum*	Demulcent	ʒss. to ʒij.
Acetosæ Folia	Rumex Acetosa	*Leaves of Sorrel*	....	....
Acetosella	Oxalis Acetosella	*Woodsorrel*	....	....
Acetum	Acidum aceticum impurum	*Vinegar*	Cooling, antiseptic	f℥j. to f℥ss.
Acidum sulphuricum	Acidum sulphuricum	*Sulphuric Acid*	....	....
Aconiti Folia	Aconitum Napellus	*Leaves of Monk's Hood*	Narcotic, stimulant, deobstruent	gr. j. to v.
Adeps	Sus Scrofa	*Hog's Lard*	....	....

Ærugo	Subacetas Cupri impura	*Verdigris*	Alterative, emetic	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. j.
Allii Radix	Allium sativum	*Root of Garlic*	....	....
Alöes spicatæ Extractum	Alöe spicata	*Extract of spiked Alöes*	Cathartic, deobstruent	gr. v. to xv.
Alöes vulgaris Extractum	Alöe vulgaris	*Extract of common Alöes*	Cathartic	gr. v. to xv.
Althææ Folia et Radix	Althæa officinalis	*Leaves and Root of Marshmallows*	....	....
Alumen	Supersulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ	*Alum*	Astringent	gr. x. to ʒss.
Ammoniacum	Heracleum Gummiferum	*Gum Ammoniac*	Expectorant, antispasmodic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Ammoniæ Murias	Murias Ammoniæ	*Muriate of Ammonia*	Antiseptic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Amygdalæ amaræ	Amygdalus communis, Var. γ.	*Bitter Almonds*	....	....
Amygdalæ dulces	Var. β. *The Kernels*	*Sweet Almonds*	....	....
Amylum	Triticum Hybernum	*Starch*	....	....
Anethi Semina	Anethum graveolens	*Dill Seeds*	Carminative	gr. x. to ʒj.
Anisi Semina	Pimpinella Anisum	*Anise Seeds*	Carminative, stimulant	gr. x. to ʒj.
Anthemidis Flores	Anthemis nobilis	*Flowers of Chamomile*	Tonic, stomachic	gr. x. to ʒj.
Antimonii Sulphuretum	Sulphuretum Antimonii	*Sulphuret of Antimony*	Alterative, diaphoretic	gr. x. to ʒss.

Argentum	Argentum purificatum	*Silver*	....	....
Armoraciæ Radix	Cochlearia Armoracia	*Root of Horseradish*	Antiscorbutic, diuretic	℈j. to ʒj.
Arsenici Oxydum	Oxydum Arsenici album	*Oxyde of Arsenic*	....	gr. 1-10th to gr. ¼.
Asari Folia	Asarum Europæum	*Leaves of Asarabacca*	....	gr. x. to ℈j.
Assafœtidæ Gummi-Resina	Ferula Assafœtida	*Gum Resin of Assafœtida*	Antispasmodic, stimulant	gr. x. to ʒss.
Avenæ Semina	Avena sativa	*Oats*	....	....
Aurantii Baccæ	Citrus Aurantium (Hispalense)	*Seville Orange-berries*	....	....
Aurantii Cortex	The outer *Rind of the Berries*	*Orange Rind*	....	....
BALSAMUM Peruvianum	Myroxylon Peruiferum	*Peruvian Balsam*	Stimulant	gr. x. to ʒss.
Balsamum Tolutanum	Toluifera Balsamum	*Balsam of Tolu*	Expectorant, stimulant	gr. x. to ʒss.
Belladonnæ Folia	Atropa Belladonna	*Leaves of the Deadly Nightshade*	Narcotic, antispasmodic	gr. ss. to gr. v.
Benzöinum	Styrax Benzöin	*Benzöin*	Expectorant, stimulant	gr. x. to ʒss.
Bistortæ Radix	Polygonum Bistorta	*Bistort Root*	Astringent	gr. x. to ʒss.

CAJUPUTI Oleum	Melaleuca Cajuputi	*Cajuput Oil*	Stimulant, antispasmodic	♏j. to ♏v.
Calamina	Carbonas Zinci impura	*Calamine*	....	....
Calami Radix	Acorus Calamus	*Root of the Sweet Flag*	Tonic, stomachic	gr. x. to ʒj.
Calumbæ Radix	*Plant not yet named*	*Calumba Root*	Tonic, stomachic	gr. x. to ℈j.
Cambogia	Stalagmitis Cambogiöides	*Gamboge*	Cathartic, hydragogue	gr. ij. to xij.
Camphora	Laurus Camphora	*Camphor*	Sudorific, antispasmodic	gr. iij. to ℈j.
Canellæ Cortex	Canella alba	*Canella Bark*	Cordial, aromatic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Capsici Baccæ	Capsicum annuum	*Berries of Capsicum (Cayenne Pepper)*	Stomachic, stimulant	gr. v. to x.
Carbo Ligni	Carbo Ligni recens	*Charcoal*	....	....
Cardamines Flores	Cardamine pratensis	*Cuckoo-flower*	Stimulant, antispasmodic	℈j. to ʒj.
Cardamomi Semina	Elettaria Cardamomum	*Seeds of Cardamom*	Stomachic, stimulant	gr. v. to ʒss.
Caricæ Fructus	Ficus Carica	*Figs*	....	....
Carui Semina	Carum Carui	*Carraway Seeds*	Carminative	gr. x. to ʒj.
Caryophilli	Eugenia caryophillata	*Cloves*	Aromatic, stomachic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Caryophillorum Oleum	*Their essential Oil*	*Oil of Cloves*	Stimulant	♏j. to ♏v.
Cascarillæ Cortex	Croton Cascarilla	*Cascarilla Bark*	Tonic, stomachic	gr. x. to ʒj.

Cassiæ Pulpa	Cassia Fistula	*Cassia Pulp*	Cathartic	℥ss. to ℥j.
Castoreum	Castor Fiber (Rossicus)	*Castor*	Antispasmodic	gr. v. to ℈j.
Catechu Extractum	Acacia Catechu	*Extract of Catechu*	Astringent	gr. x. to ℈j.
Centaurii Cacumina	Chironia Centaurium	*Tops of Centaury*	Tonic, stomachic	gr. xv. to ʒj.
Cera alba	....	*White Wax*	....	....
Cera flava	....	*Yellow Wax*	....	....
Cerevisiæ fermentum	....	*Yeast*	....	....
Cetaceum	Physeter macrocephalus	*Spermaceti*	Demulcent	℈j. to ʒij.
Cinchonæ cordifoliæ Cortex	Cinchona cordifolia	*Bark of hart-leaved Cinchona*	Tonic, febrifuge	gr. x. to ʒij.
Cinchona lancifoliæ Cortex	Cinchona lancifolia	*Bark of lance-leaved Cinchona*	Tonic, febrifuge	gr. x. to ʒij.
Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ Cortex	Cinchona oblongifolia	*Bark of oblong-leaved Cinchona*	Tonic, febrifuge	gr. x. to ʒij.
Cinnamomi Cortex	Laurus Cinnamomum	*Bark of Cinnamon*	Aromatic, stomachic	gr. v. to ℈j.
Cinnamomi Oleum	*Its essential Oil*	*Oil of Cinnamon*	Stimulant, antispasmodic	♏j. to ♏iij.
Coccus	Coccus Cacti	*Cochineal*	....	....
Colchici Radix	Colchicum Autumnale	*Root of Meadow Saffron*	Expectorant, diuretic	gr. j. to gr. v.
Colocynthidis Pulpa	Cucumis Colocynthis	*Pulp of the Bitter Apple*	Cathartic	gr. j. to gr. v.

Conii Folia	Conium maculatum	*Leaves of Hemlock*	Narcotic	gr. ij. to ℈j.
Contrajervæ Radix	Dorstenia Contrajerva	*Root of Contrayerva*	Diaphoretic,stimulant	gr. x. to ʒss.
Copaiba	Copaifera officinalis	*Copaiva*	Diuretic, stimulant	℈j. to ʒj.
Coriandri Semina	Coriandrum Sativum	*Coriander Seeds*	Carminative	℈j. to ʒiss.
Cornua	Cervus Elaphus	*Horns (of the Stag)*	....	....
Creta	Carbonas Calcis friabilis	*Chalk*	Absorbent	ʒss. to ʒij.
Croci Stigmata	Crocus Sativus (Anglicus)	*Saffron*	Cordial	gr. x. to ʒj.
Cumini Semina	Cuminum Cyminum	*Cummin Seeds*	Stimulant, antispasmodic	℈j. to ʒj.
Cupri Sulphas	Sulphas Cupri	*Sulphate of Copper*	Emetic, tonic, astringent	gr. j. to gr. v.
Cuspariæ Cortex	Cusparia Febrifuga	*Cusparia Bark*	Tonic, stomachic	gr. x. to ʒj.
Cydoniæ Semina	Pyrus Cydonia	*Quince Seeds*	....	....
DAUCI Radix	Daucus Carota (hortensis)	*Carrot Root*	....	....
Dauci Semina	Daucus Carota (agrestis)	*Wild Carrot Seeds*	Diuretic, stimulant	℈j. to ʒj.
Digitālis Folia	Digitalis Purpurea	*Leaves of purple Foxglove*	Narcotic, diuretic	gr. ss. to gr. iij.
Dolichi Pubes	Dolichos pruriens	*Cowhage*	Anthelmintic	gr. v. to gr. x.

Dulcamaræ Caulis	Solanum Dulcamara	*Stalk of Bittersweet, or Woody Nightshade*	Diuretic, diaphoretic	gr. x. to ʒj.
ELATERII Poma	Momordica Elaterium	*Fruit of the wild Cucumber*	....	....
Elemi	Amyris Elemifera	*Elemi*	Acrid, stimulant	gr. x. to ʒss.
Euphorbiæ Gummi-resina	Euphorbia officinarum	*The Gum-resin of Euphorbium*	....	....
FÆNICULI Semina	Anethum Fæniculum	*Seeds of Fennel*	Stimulant, carminative	℈j. to ʒj.
Farina	Triticum Hybernum	*Flour*	....	....
Ferrum	Ferri Ramenta et Fila	*Iron*	....	....
Filicis Radix	Aspidium Filix mas	*Root of the Male Fern*	Anthelmintic	ʒj. to ℥ss.
Fucus	Fucus vesiculosus	*Sea-wrack, or Bladder Fucus*	(Burnt and powdered) deobstruent	℈j. to ʒj.
GALBANI Gummi-resina	Bubon Galbanum	*Gum-resin of Galbanum*	Antispasmodic, emmenagogue	gr. x. to ʒj.
Galla	Cynips Quercûs folii	*Gall-nut*	....	....
Gentianæ Radix	Gentiana Lutea	*Root of Gentian*	Tonic, stomachic	gr. x. to ʒj.
Glycyrrhizæ Radix	Glycyrrhiza glabra	*Root of Liquorice*	Demulcent	ʒss. to ʒj.
Granati Cortex	Punica Granatum	*Bark of the Pomegranate*	Astringent	℈j. to ʒj.

Guaiaci Resina et Lignum	Guaiacum officinale	*Resin and Wood of Guaiacum*	Sudorific	gr. x. to ʒss.
HÆMATOXYLI Lignum	Hæmatoxylon Campechianum	*Logwood*	Astringent	℈j. to ʒj.
Hellebori fœtidi folia	Helleborus fœtidus	*Leaves of stinking Hellebore*	Cathartic, anthelmintic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Hordei Semina	Hordeum distichon	*Pearl Barley*	....	....
Humuli Strobili	Humulus Lupulus	*Hops*	Tonic, narcotic	gr. x. to ℈j.
Hydrargyrum	....	*Quicksilver*	....	....
Hyoscyami Folia	Hyoscyamus niger	*Leaves of Henbane*	Narcotic, diaphoretic	gr. ij. to gr. xv.
JALAPÆ Radix	Convolvulus Jalapa	*Root of Jalap*	Cathartic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Ipecacuanhæ Radix	Callicocca Ipecacuanha	*Root of Ipecacuanha*	Diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic	gr. ss. to gr. ij. et gr. v. to ʒss.
Juniperi Baccæ et Cacumina	Juniperus communis	*Juniper Berries & Tops*	Diuretic, stimulant	ʒss. to ʒj.
KINO	*Extract of an African tree not yet described*	*Kino*	Astringent	gr. x. to ʒss.
LAPIS Calcareus	Carbonas Calcis dura	*Lime-stone*	....	....

Lavandulæ Flores	Lavandula Spica	*Flowers of Lavender*	Stimulant, aromatic	℈j. to ʒj.
Lauri Baccæ et Folia	Laurus Nobilis	*Berries and Leaves of the Bay tree*	Stimulant, narcotic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Lichen	Lichen Islandicus	*Liverwort*	Tonic, demulcent	℈j. to ʒj.
Limones	Citrus Medica	*Lemons*	....	....
Limonum Cortex	*The exterior rind*	*Rind of Lemons*	....	....
Limonum Oleum	*The essential Oil of the outer rind*	*Oil of Lemons*	....	....
Linum catharticum	Linum catharticum	*Purging Flax*	Cathartic	℈j. to ʒj.
Lini usitatissimi semina	Linum usitatissima	*Common Linseed*	....	....
Lytta	Lytta vesicatoria	*Blistering Fly*	Stimulant, diuretic	gr. ¼. to gr. iij.
MAGNESIÆ Sulphas	Sulphas Magnesiæ purificatæ	*Sulphate of Magnesia*	Cathartic	ʒij. to ℥j.
Malva	Malva sylvestris	*Common Mallow*	Emollient	ʒss. to ʒj.
Manna	Fraxinus Ornus	*Manna*	Cathartic	℥ss. to ℥ij.
Marrubium	Marrubium vulgare	*White Horehound*	Emmenagogue, cathartic	gr. xv. to ℈ij.
Mastiche	Pistacia Lentiscus	*Mastich*	Stimulant,corroborant	gr. x. to ʒss.
Mel	....	*Honey*	....	....
Mentha piperita	Mentha piperita	*Peppermint*	Stomachic, stimulant	gr. x. to ʒj.
Mentha viridis	Mentha viridis	*Spearmint*	Stomachic, stimulant	gr. x. to ʒj.

Menyanthes	Menyanthes trifoliata	*Buckbean*	Cathartic, tonic	ʒss. to ʒj.
Mèzerei Cortex	Daphne Mezereum	*Bark of Mezereon*	Stimulant, deobstruent	gr. j. to gr. x.
Mari Baccæ	Morus nigra	*Mulberries*	....	....
Moschus	Moschus moschiferus	*Musk*	Stimulant, antispasmodic	gr. ij. to ℈j.
Myristicæ Nuclei	Myristica moschata	*Nutmegs*	Aromatic, stimulant	gr. v. to ℈j.
Myrrha	*The Gum-resin of a Tree not yet described*	*Myrrh*	Emmenagogue, tonic	gr. x. to ʒj.
OLIBANUM	Juniperus Lycia	*Olibanum*	Stimulant	gr. x. to ʒss.
Olivæ Oleum	Olea Europœa	*Oil of the Olive*	Demulcent, emollient	fʒss. to f℥j.
Opium	Papaver Somniferum	*Opium*	Narcotic, anodyne	gr. ss. to gr. v.
Opopanacis Gummi-resina	Pastinaca Opopanax	*Gum-resin of Opopanax*	Emmenagogue, stimulant	gr. x. to ʒss.
Origanum	Origanum vulgare	*Common Marjoram*	Aromatic, stimulant	gr. v. to ℈j.
Ovum	Phasianus Gallus	*An Egg*	....	....
PAPAVERIS Capsulæ	Papaver somniferum	*Capsules of the White Poppy*	....	....
Petroleum	....	*Petroleum*	Antispasmodic, stimulant	♏x. to fʒss.
Pimentæ Baccæ	Myrtus Pimenta	*Pimento Berries*	Aromatic, stimulant	gr. v. to ℈j.

Piperis longi Fructus	Piper longum	*Fruit of Long Pepper*	Aromatic, stimulant	gr. v. to ℈j.
Piperis nigris Baccæ	Piper nigrum	*Black Pepper Berries*	Aromatic, stimulant	gr. v. to ℈j.
Pix arida	Pinus Abies	*Burgundy Pitch*	....	....
Pix liquida	Pinus Sylvestris	*Tar*	....	....
Plumbi Subcarbonas	Subcarbonas Plumbi	*Subcarbonate of Lead*	....	....
Plumbi Oxydum semivitrium	....	*Semi-vitrified Oxyde of Lead*	....	....
Porri Radix	Allium Porrum	*Root of the Leek (the juice)*	Expectorant	fʒj. to f℥ss.
Potassæ Nitras	Nitras Potassæ purificata	*Nitrate of Potass*	Diaphoretic, diuretic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Potassæ Supertartras	Supertartras Potassæ purificata	*Supertartrate of Potass*	Cooling, cathartic	ʒj. to ℥j.
Potassa impura	Subcarbonas Potassæ impura	*Impure Potass*	....	....
Pruna	Prunus domestica	*The Prune*	....	....
Pterocarpi Lignum	Pterocarpus santalinus	*Red Saunders Wood*	....	....
Pulegium	Mentha Pulegium	*Pennyroyal*	Aromatic, stimulant	gr. x. to ʒj.
Pyrethri Radix	Anthemis Pyrethrum	*Root of the Pellitory of Spain*	Sialogogue, stimulant	gr. v. to ℈j.
QUASSIÆ Lignum	Quassia excelsa	*Quassia Wood*	Tonic, stomachic	gr. v. to ʒss.
Quercûs Cortex	Quercûs pedunculata	*Bark of the Oak*	Astringent	gr. x. to ʒss.

RESINA flava	Pinus Sylvestris	*Yellow Resin*	....	....
Resina nigra	Pinus Sylvestris	*Black Resin*	....	....
Rhamni Baccæ	Rhamnus Catharticus	*Buckthorn Berries*	Cathartic	ʒj. to ʒij.
Rhei Radix	Rheum Palmatum	*Root of Rhubarb*	Cathartic, stomachic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Rhœados Petala	Papaver Rhœas	*Petals of the Red Poppy*	....	....
Ricini Oleum	Ricinus communis	*Castor Oil*	Cathartic	fʒij. to f℥j.
Rosæ Caninæ pulpa	Rosa canina	*Pulp of the Dog-rose (the Hip)*	Cooling	ʒj. to ℥j.
Rosæ centifoliæ Petala	Rosa centifolia	*Petals of the Damask Rose*	Laxative	℈j. to ʒj.
Rosæ Gallicæ Petala	Rosa Gallica	*Petals of the Red Rose*	Astringent	℈j. to ʒj.
Rosmarini cacumina	Rosmarinus Officinalis	*Tops of Rosemary*	Antispasmodic, emmenagogue	gr. x. to ʒss.
Rubiæ Radix	Rubia Tinctorum	*Madder Root*	Astringent, emmenagogue	ʒss. to ʒj.
Rutæ Folia	Ruta graveolens	*Leaves of Rue*	Emmenagogue, antispasmodic	gr. xv. to ℈ij.
SABINÆ Folia	Juniperus Sabina	*Leaves of Savine*	Emmenagogue, stimulant	gr. v. to ℈j.
Saccharum	Saccharum Officinale	*Sugar*	....	....
Saccharum purificatum		*Refined Sugar*	....	....

Sagapenum	*The Gum-resin of a plant not yet described*	*Sagapenum*	Emmenagogue, antispasmodic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Salicis Cortex	Salix Caprea	*Bark of the Willow*	Tonic, astringent	gr. xv. to ʒj.
Sambuci Flores	Sambucus Nigra	*Flowers of Elder*	....	....
Sapo durus	*Soap made from Oil of Olives and Soda*	*Hard Soap*	Cathartic, diuretic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Sapo mollis	....	*Soft Soap*	....	....
Sarsaparilla Radix	Smilax Sarsaparilla	*Root of Sarsaparilla*	Diaphoretic, alterative	℈j. to ʒj.
Sassafras Lignum et Radix	Laurus Sassafras	*Wood and Root of Sassafras*	Diaphoretic, stimulant	℈j. to ʒj.
Scammoneæ Gummi-resina	Convolvolus Scammonea	*Gum-resin of Scammony*	Cathartic	gr. v. to ℈j.
Scillæ Radix	Scilla Maritima	*Root of the Squill*	Expectorant, diuretic	gr. v. to xv. dried gr. j. to gr. iij.
Senegæ Radix	Polygala Senega	*Root of Senega*	Diaphoretic, expectorant	℈j. to ℈ij.
Sennæ Foliæ	Cassia Senna	*Leaves of Senna*	Cathartic	℈j. to ʒj.
Serpentaria Radix	Aristolochia Serpentaria	*Serpentary*	Diaphoretic, antiseptic	gr. x. to ʒss.
Sevum	Ovis Aries	*(Mutton) Suet*	....	....
Simaroubæ Cortex	Quassia Simarouba	*Simarouba Bark*	Tonic, astringent	gr. x. to ʒss.
Sinapis Semina	Sinapis Nigra	*Mustard Seeds*	Stimulant, diuretic	ʒss. to ʒj.
Sodæ Murias	Murias Sodæ	*Muriate of Soda*	....	.. ..

Sodæ Sub-boras	Sub-boras Sodæ	*Sub-borate of Soda*	Diuretic, emmenagogue	gr. x. to ʒss.
Sodæ Sulphas	Sulphas Sodæ	*Sulphate of Soda*	Cathartic	ʒj. to ℥j.
Soda impura	Subcarbonas Sodæ impura	*Impure Soda*	....	....
Spartii Cacumina	Spartium Scoparium	*Broom Tops*	Cathartic, diuretic	℈j. to ʒj.
Spigeliæ Radix	Spigelia Marilandica	*Root of the Indian Pink*	Anthelmintic, cathartic	gr. x. to ℈j.
Spiritus rectificatus	....	*Rectified Spirits*	*Its specific gravity is to that of Distilled Water as .835 to 1.000*	....
Spiritus tenuior	....	*Proof Spirit*	*Its specific gravity is to that of Distilled Water as .930 to 1.000*	....
Spongia usta	Spongia Officinalis	*Sponge*	Deobstruent	ʒj. to ℥ss.
Stannum	*Tin Filings*	*Tin*	....	....
Staphisagriæ Semina	Delphinium Staphisagria	*Seeds of Slavesacre*	Violent emetic, cathartic	gr. ij. to gr. x.
Styracis Balsamum	Styrax Officinale	*Balsam of Storax*	Expectorant	gr. x. to ʒss.
Succinum	....	*Amber*	....	....
Sulphur	....	*Sulphur*	....	....
Sulphur Sublimatum	....	*Sublimed Sulphur*	....	....

TABACI Folia	Nicotiana Tabacum	*Leaves of Tobacco*	Expectorant, narcotic	gr. ss. to gr. v.
Tamarindi Pulpa	Tamarindus Indica	*The Pulp of the Tamarind*	Laxative	ʒss. to ℥ij.
Taraxaci Radix	LeontodonTaraxacum	*Root of the Dandelion*	Diuretic, deobstruent	ʒss. to ʒj.
Tartarum	Potassæ Supertartras impura	*Tartar*	....	....
Terebinthina Canadensis	Pinus Balsamea	*Canadian Turpentine*	Stimulant, diuretic	℈j. to ʒj.
Terebinthina Chia	Pistacia Terebinthus	*Cyprus Turpentine*	Stimulant, diuretic	℈j. to ʒj.
Terebinthina vulgaris	Pinus Sylvestris	*Common Turpentine*	In glisters	ʒij. to ℥j.
Terebinthinæ Oleum	Pinus Sylvestris	*Oil of Turpentine*	Diuretic, stimulant	oil, ♏x. to fʒss.
Testæ	Ostrea Edulis	*(Oyster) Shells*	Absorbent, antacid	ʒss. to ʒij.
Tormentillæ Radix	TormentillaOfficinalis	*Root of Tormentil*	Astringent	gr. x. to ʒss.
Toxicodendri Folia	Rhus Toxicodendron	*Leaves of Sumach*	Stimulant, narcotic	gr. ij. to gr. x.
Tragacantha	Astragalus verus	*Tragacanth*	Demulcent	gr. x. to ʒj.
Tussilago	Tussilago Farfara	*Coltsfoot*	Expectorant	ʒss. to ʒj.
VALERIANÆ Radix	Valeriana Officinalis, (Sylvestris)	*Root of Valerian*	Antispasmodic, stimulant	℈j. to ʒj.
Veratri Radix	Veratrum Album	*Root of White Hellebore*	Violent cathartic	gr. ij. to gr. v.
Vinum	Vinum Album Hispanicum	*Wine*	....	....

Ulmi Cortex	Ulmus Campestris	*Bark of the Elm*	Diuretic, astringent	℈j. to ʒj.
Uvæ Passæ	Vitis Vinifera	*Raisins*	....	....
Uvæ Ursi Folia	Arbutus Uva Ursi	*Leaves of the Whortleberry*	Tonic, diuretic	gr. x. to ʒj.
ZINCUM	Zincum	*Zinc*	....	....
Zingiberis Radix	Zingiber Officinale	*Ginger Root*	Stomachic	gr. v. to ʒss.

PREPARATIONS AND COMPOUNDS,

WITH THE VIRTUES AND PROPER DOSES AFFIXED TO EACH.

ACETUM Colchici	Vinegar of Meadow Saffron	Expectorant, diuretic	fʒss. to fʒij.
—— Scillæ	—— Squills	Expectorant, diuretic	f℥ss. to fʒij.
Acidum Aceticum	Acetic Acid	Antiseptic	fʒj. to f℥ss.
—— Benzoicum	Benzöic Acid	Antispasmodic, expectorant	gr. v. to gr. xv.
—— Citricum	Citric Acid	Antiseptic, refrigerant	gr. x. to ℈j.
—— Muriaticum	Muriatic Acid	Tonic, antiseptic	♏v. to f℥ss.
—— Nitricum dilutum	Diluted Nitric Acid	Antisyphilitic, antiseptic	♏v. to fʒss.
—— Sulphuricum dilutum	Diluted Sulphuric Acid	Antiseptic, tonic, astringent	♏v. to fʒss.
Æther rectificatus	Rectified Æther	Antispasmodic, stimulant	♏xx. to fʒss.

Ammoniæ Subcarbonas	Subcarbonate of Ammonia	Stimulant, antacid, antispasmodic	gr. v. to gr. xv.
Antimonii Oxydum	Oxide of Antimony	Alterative, diaphoretic	gr. ij. to gr. xv.
——— Sulphuretum præcipitatum	Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony	Alterative, diaphoretic	gr. j. to gr. v.
Antimonium tartarizatum	Tartarized Antimony	Emetic Diaphoretic, expectorant	gr. j. to gr. iij. gr. ⅛ to gr. ½
Aqua Anethi	Dill Water	Carminative	f℥j. to f℥ij.
—— Carui	Carraway Water	Stomachic, carminative	f℥j. to f℥ij.
—— Cinnamomi	Cinnamon Water	Stomachic, cordial	
—— Fœniculi	Fennel Water	Cordial	f℥j. to ℥ij.
—— Menthæ Piperitæ	Peppermint Water	Carminative	f℥j. to f℥iij.
——— Viridis	Spearmint Water	Carminative	f℥ss. to f℥ij.
—— Pimentæ	Pimenta Water	Carminative, cordial	f℥ss. to f℥ij.
—— Pulegii	Pennyroyal Water	Cordial, stimulant	f℥ss. to f℥iss.
Argenti Nitras	Nitrate of Silver	In Epilepsy	gr. ⅛ to gr. j.
CONFECTIO Aromatica	Confection, Aromatic	Stimulant, cordial	gr. v. to ʒss.
——— Amygdalarum	——— of Almonds	Demulcent	*ad libitum*
——— Aurantiorum	——— Orange Peel	Tonic, stomachic	*ad libitum*
——— Cassiæ	——— Cassia	Cathartic	ʒj. to ℥j.
——— Opii	——— Opium	Anodyne, stimulant	gr. x. to gr. xxv.
——— Rosæ Caninæ	——— Dog Rose	Cooling	*ad libitum*
——— Gallicæ	——— Red Rose	Astringent	ʒj. to ℥j.

Confectio Rutæ	Confection of Rue	Anthelmintic (used in glisters)	ʒj. to ʒij.
——— Scammoneæ	——— Scammony	Cathartic	gr. x. to ʒij.
——— Sennæ	——— Senna	Cathartic	ʒj. to ℥ss.
Cornu ustum	Burnt Hartshorn	Absorbent	℈j. to ʒss.
Creta præparata	Prepared Chalk	Antacid, absorbent	
Cuprum Ammoniatum	Ammoniated Copper	Antispasmodic	gr. ¼ to gr. v.
DECOCTUM Cinchonæ	Decoction of Bark	Tonic, febrifuge	f℥iss. to f℥iv.
——— Aloës Compositum	———, Compound, of Aloes	Cathartic, emmenagogue	f℥ss. to f℥is.
——— Cydoniæ	——— of Quince Seeds	Demulcent	f℥j. to f℥iv.
——— Dulcamaræ	——— of Bitter Sweet	Narcotic, diuretic	f℥ss. to f℥ij.
——— Hordei	——— of Barley	Demulcent	....
——— Hordei Compositum	———, Compound, of Barley	Demulcent, laxative	....
——— Lichenis	——— of Iceland Moss	Pectoral, emollient	f℥j. to f℥iv.
——— Sarsaparillæ Compositum	———, Compound, of Sarsaparilla	Antisyphilitic, diuretic	℥iv. to ℥viij.
——— Sarsaparillæ	——— of Sarsaparilla	The same	℥iv. to ℥viij.
——— Senegæ	——— of Senega	Diuretic, expectorant	f℥ss. to ℥iss.
——— Ulmi	——— of Elm Bark	Diuretic, alterative	f℥ij. to f℥vj.
EXTRACTUM Aconiti	Extract of Aconite	Narcotic, stimulant	gr. j. to gr. v.

Extractum Alöes purificatum	Extract of Purified Aloes	Cathartic, emmenagogue	gr. v. to gr. x.
—— Anthemidis	—— of Camomile	Stomachic, tonic	gr. x. to ʒj.
—— Belladonnæ	—— of Deadly Nightshade	Diuretic, narcotic	gr. j. to gr. v.
—— Cinchonæ	—— of Cinchona Bark	Tonic	gr. v. to ℈j.
—— Cinchonæ resinosum	—— —— resinous	Tonic	
—— Colocynthidis	—— of Colocynth	Cathartic	gr. v. to ʒss.
—— Colocynthidis Compositum	—— ——, compound	Cathartic	gr. v. to ʒss.
—— Conii	—— of Hemlock	Alterative, narcotic	gr. j. to gr. x.
—— Elaterii	—— of Elaterium	Powerful Cathartic	gr. ¼ to gr. ij.
—— Gentianæ	—— of Gentian	Tonic, stomachic	gr. x. to ℈j.
—— Glycyrrhizæ	—— of Liquorice	Demulcent	…………
—— Hæmatoxyli	—— of Logwood	Astringent	gr. v. to ʒss.
—— Humuli	—— of Hops	Tonic, anodyne	gr. x. to ʒss.
—— Jalapæ	—— of Jalap	Cathartic	gr. x. to ʒss.
—— Opii	—— of Opium	Narcotic, anodyne	gr. ss. to gr. iij.
—— Papaveris	—— of White Poppy	Narcotic, anodyne	gr. ij. to ℈j.
—— Rhei	—— of Rhubarb	Astringent, cathartic	gr. v. to ʒss.
—— Sarsaparillæ	—— of Sarsaparilla	Alterative, diaphoretic	gr. x. to ʒij.
—— Taraxaci	—— of Dandelion	Diuretic, deobstruent	gr. x. to ʒj.

FERRI Sub-carbonas	Subcarbonate of Iron	Tonic, emmenagogue	gr. iij. to gr. x.
—— Sulphas	Sulphate of Iron	Tonic	gr. ij. to gr. vj.
Ferrum Ammoniatum	Ammoniated Iron	Emmenagogue, tonic	gr. v. to gr. xv.
—— Tartarizatum	Tartarized Iron	Tonic, astringent	gr. v. to gr. xv.
HYDRARGYRI Nitrico-Oxydum	Nitric Oxide of Mercury	Used externally as a detergent, escharotic	....
—— Oxydum Cinereum	Grey Oxide of Mercury	Antisyphilitic	gr. i. to gr. iij.
—— Oxydum Rubrum	Red Oxide of Mercury	Antisyphilitic	gr. ¼ to gr. ii.
—— Oxymurias	Oxymuriate of Mercury	Antisyphilitic	gr. ⅛ to gr. ss.
—— Submurias	Submuriate of Mercury	Alterative, antisyphilitic	gr. i. to gr. ij.
—— Submurias	Ditto ditto	Cathartic	gr. iij. to gr. x.
—— Sulphuretum nigrum	Black Sulphuret of Mercury	Alterative	gr. v. to ℈j.
—— —— rubrum	Red Sulphuret of Mercury	Alterative	gr. v. to ℈j.
Hydrargyrum præcipitatum Album	White precipitated Mercury	Externally used as detergent	....
—— cum creta	Mercury, with Chalk	Alterative	gr. x. to ʒj.
INFUSUM Anthemidis	Infusion of Chamomile	Tonic, stomachic	f℥j. to f℥iv.
—— Armoraciæ Compositum	—— of Horseradish	Diuretic, stimulant	f℥ss. to f℥iv.

Infusum Aurantii Compositum	Infusion, Compound, of Orange Peel	Stomachic, tonic	f℥j. to f℥iij.
——— Calumbæ	——— of Calumba	Tonic	
——— Caryophyllorum	——— of Cloves	Aromatic, stimulant	
——— Cascarillæ	——— of Cascarilla	Tonic, stomachic	
——— Catechu Compositum	———, Compound, of Catechu	Astringent	
——— Cinchonæ	——— of Bark	Febrifuge, tonic	
——— Cuspariæ	——— of Cusparia	Febrifuge, tonic	
——— Digitalis	——— of Foxglove	Narcotic, sedative	f℥ss. to ℥iss.
——— Gentianæ Compositum	———, Compound, of Gentian	Stomachic, tonic	f℥ss. to ℥iij.
——— Lini	——— of Linseed	Demulcent	
——— Quassiæ	——— of Quassia	Tonic, stomachic	
——— Rhei	——— of Rhubarb	Cathartic, stomachic	
——— Rosæ	——— of Roses	Tonic, astringent	
——— Sennæ	——— of Senna	Cathartic	
——— Simaroubæ	——— of Simarouba	Tonic, astringent	
——— Tabaci	——— of Tobacco	Ditto	....
LIQUOR Ammoniæ	Liquor of Ammonia	Antacid	♏v. to ♏xv.
——— Acetatis	——— of Acetate of Ammonia	Diaphoretic	fʒj. to f℥j.

Liquor Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis	Liquor of Subcarbonate of Ammonia	Stimulant, diuretic	fʒss. to fʒj.
——— Antimonii tartarizati	——— of tartarized Antimony	Diaphoretic, expectorant	♏v. to ♏xv.
——— Arsenicalis	——— of Arsenic	Used in Agues	♏ij. to ♏xij.
——— Calcis	——— Lime	Astringent, antacid	f℥j. to ℥viij.
——— Ferri Alkalini	——— Alkaline Iron	Emmenagogue, tonic	fʒss. to fʒj.
——— Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis	——— Oxymuriate of Mercury	Alterative, antisyphilitic	fʒj. to fʒiss.
——— Potassæ	——— Potass	Lithontriptic, antacid	♏viij. to fʒss.
——— Potassæ Subcarbonatis	——— Subcarbonate of Potass	Antacid, lithontriptic	fʒss. to fʒj.
MAGNESIA	Magnesia	Cathartic, antacid	℈j. to ʒij.
Magnesiæ Carbonas	Carbonate of Magnesia	Antacid, cathartic	℈j. to ℥ij.
——— Sulphas	Sulphate of Magnesia	Cathartic	ʒij. to ℥iss.
Mel Boracis	Honey of Borax	Detergent	....
——— despumatum	Clarified Honey	Expectorant	ʒij. to ℥ij.
——— Rosæ	Honey of Roses	Cathartic *(given to children)*	fʒj. to f℥ss.
Mistura Ammoniaci	Mixture of Ammoniac Gum	Expectorant	f℥ss. to f℥iss.
——— Amygdalarum	——— Almonds	Demulcent	....
——— Assafœtida	——— Assafœtida	Antispasmodic, expectorant	f℥ss. to f℥iss.
——— Camphoræ	——— Camphor	Stimulant, diaphoretic	f℥ij. to f℥iv.
——— Cornu Usti	——— Burnt Hartshorn	Absorbent	*ad libitum*

Mistura Cretæ	Mixture of Chalk	Astringent, absorbent	f℥j. to f℥ij.
——— Ferri Composita	———, Compound, of Iron	Tonic, emmenagogue	f℥j. to f℥ij.
——— Guaiaci	——— of Guaiacum	Diaphoretic, stimulant	f℥ss. to f℥ij.
——— Moschi	——— Musk	Antispasmodic, stimulant	f℥ss. to f℥ij.
Mucilago Acaciæ	Mucilage of Acacia	Demulcent	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Amyli	——— Starch	Demulcent (as a clister)	f℥iv. to f℥viij.
OLEUM Amygdalæ	Oil of Almonds	Demulcent, emollient	fʒss. to fʒiij.
——— Anisi	——— Aniseed	Carminative, stimulant	♏ij. to ♏x.
——— Anthemidis	——— Chamomile	Antispasmodic, stimulant	♏iij. to ♏x.
——— Carui	——— Carraway	Carminative	♏ij. to ♏v.
——— Juniperi	——— Juniper	Diuretic, stimulant	♏iij. to ♏x.
——— Lavendulæ	——— Lavender	Stimulant	♏j. to ♏v.
——— Lini usitatissimi	——— Linseed	Demulcent	fʒij. to f℥ss.
——— Menthæ piperitæ	——— Peppermint	Stomachic, carminative	♏j. to ♏iij.
——— ——— Viridis	——— Spearmint	Stomachic, carminative	♏j. to ♏iij.
——— Origani	——— Origanum	Acrid, stimulant	♏ss. to ♏j.
——— Pimentæ	——— Pimenta	Stomachic, stimulant	♏j. to ♏iv.
——— Pulegii	——— Pennyroyal	Antispasmodic, stimulant	♏j. to ♏iij.
——— Ricini	——— Castor	Cathartic	fʒij. to f℥iss.
——— Rosmarini	——— Rosemary	Stimulant	♏ij. to ♏iv.
——— Succini	——— Amber	Antispasmodic, stimulant	♏ss. to ♏ij.
——— Sulphuratum	——— Sulphurated	Expectorant, stimulant	♏x. to ♏xx.

Oleum Terebinthinæ rectificatum	Oil of Turpentine rectified	Stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic	♏x. to fʒj.
Olivæ Oleum	Olive Oil	Demulcent, emollient	fʒj to f℥ss.
Oxymel Simplex	Simple Oxymel	Expectorant	fʒj. to f℥j.
——— Scillæ	Oxymel of Squills	Expectorant, diuretic	fʒss. to fʒij.
PILULÆ Aloës cum Myrrha	Pills of Aloes with Myrrh	Deobstruent, cathartic	gr. x. to ℈j.
——— Compositæ	——, Compound, of Aloes	Cathartic, stomachic	gr. x. to ℈j.
——— Cambogiæ Compositæ	——— Gamboge	Anthelmintic, cathartic	gr. v. to ℈j.
——— Ferri cum Myrrha	—— of Iron with Myrrh	Tonic, emmenagogue	gr. v. to ℈j.
——— Galbani Compositæ	——, Compound, of Galbanum	Antispasmodic	gr. iv. to ℈j.
——— Hydrargyri	—— of Quicksilver	Alterative, antisyphilitic	gr. ij. to gr. x.
——— Submuriatis Compositæ	——, Compound, of Submuriate of Mercury	Alterative, deobstruent	gr. v. to gr. x.
——— Saponis cum Opio	—— of Soap with Opium	Anodyne, narcotic	gr. ij. to vj.
——— Scillæ Compositæ	——, Compound, of Squills	Expectorant, diuretic	gr. v. to gr. x.
Plumbi Superacetas	Superacetate of Lead	Astringent	gr. ss. to gr. ij.
Potassæ Acetas	Acetate of Potass	Diuretic, deobstruent	gr. x. to ʒj.
——— Carbonas	Carbonate of Potass	Diuretic, antacid	gr. x. to ʒss.
——— Nitras	Nitrate of Potass	Diaphoretic, cooling, diuretic	gr. x. to ʒss.
——— Subcarbonas	Subcarbonate of Potass	Antacid, diuretic	gr. x. to ʒss.
——— Sulphas	Sulphate of Potass	Cathartic, deobstruent	ʒss. to ʒij.

Potassæ Sulphuretum	Sulphuret of Potass	Diaphoretic	gr. iij. to ℈j.
—— Supersulphas	Supersulphate of Potass	Cathartic, cooling	ʒss. to ʒij.
—— Supertartras	Supertartrate of Potass	Cathartic	ʒij. to ʒiv.
—— Tartras	Tartrate of Potass	Cathartic	ʒij. to ʒiv.
Pulvis Aloës Compositus	Compound Powder of Aloes	Cathartic, stomachic	gr. v. to ʒss.
—— Antimonialis	Powder, Antimonial	Alterative, diaphoretic	gr. iij. to gr. x.
—— Cinnamomi Compositus	——, Compound, of Cinnamon	Aromatic, stomachic	gr. v. to ℈j.
—— Contrajervæ Compositus	—— Contrayerva	Diaphoretic, stimulant	gr. x. to ʒj.
—— Cornu usti cum Opio	—— of Burnt Hartshorn with Opium	Anodyne, absorbent	gr. iij. to gr. xv.
—— Cretæ Compositus	——, Compound, of Chalk	Absorbent, astringent	gr. xv. to ʒj.
—— Ipecacuanhæ Compositus	—— Ipecacuanha	Anodyne, sudorific	gr. v. to ℈j.
—— Cretæ Compositus cum Opio	—— of Chalk and Opium	Anodyne, astringent, absorbent	gr. x. to ℈ij.
—— Kino Compositus	——, Compound, of Kino	Anodyne, astringent	gr. v. to ℈j.
—— Scammoneæ Compositus	—— Scammony	Cathartic	gr. x. to ℈j.
—— Sennæ Compositus	—— Senna	Cathartic, hydragogue	gr. x. to ℈ij.
—— Tragacanthæ Compositus	—— Tragacanth	Demulcent, emollient	gr. v. to ℈ij.

SODA Tartarizata	Tartarized Soda	Cathartic	℥ij. to ℥vj.
Sodæ Carbonas	Carbonate of Soda	Antacid	gr. x. to ʒj.
—— Subcarbonas	Subcarboate of Soda	Antacid, lithontriptic, diuretic	gr. v. to ʒss.
———————— exsiccata	———————— dried	Lithontriptic, diuretic, antacid	gr. v. to ʒss.
—— Sulphas	Sulphate of Soda	Cathartic	ʒij. to ℥iss.
Spiritus Ætheris aromaticus	Aromatic Spirit of Æther	Diaphoretic, stimulant	fʒss. to f℥ij.
———————— Nitrici	Nitric Spirit of Æther	Diuretic, antispasmodic	♏x. to f℥ij.
———————— Sulphurici	Sulphuric Spirit of Æther	Antispasmodic, stimulant	♏xx. to fʒij.
———————— Compositus	Compound Spirit of Æther	Cordial, stimulant	fʒss. to fʒij.
———— Ammoniæ	Spirit of Ammonia	Diaphoretic, cordial, antacid	fʒj. to fʒij.
———————— aromatici	Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia	Stimulant, antispasmodic	fʒss. to fʒij.
———————— fœtidus	Fœtid Spirit of Ammonia	Antispasmodic, stimulant	fʒss. to fʒij.
———————— succinatus	Succinated Spirit of Ammonia	Antispasmodic, stimulant	♏x. to fʒij.
———— Anisi	Spirit of Aniseed	Carminative, stimulant	fʒij. to fʒiss.
———— Armoraciæ Compositus	Compound Spirit of Horseradish	Antiscorbutic, stimulant	fʒij. to f℥j.
———— Carui	Spirit of Carraway	Carminative	fʒij. to f℥j.
———— Cinnamomi	———— Cinnamon	Stimulant, stomachic	fʒij. to f℥j.

Spiritus Juniperi Compositus	Spirit of Juniper	Diuretic, stimulant	fʒij. to f℥j.
——— Lavandulæ Compositus	———, Compound, of Lavender	Cordial, antispasmodic	♏xx. to f℥ss.
——— Menthæ piperitæ	—— of Peppermint	Carminative, stimulant	fʒj. to f℥iss.
——————— viridis	——— Spearmint	Carminative, cordial	fʒj. to f℥ij.
——— Myristicæ	——— Nutmeg	Cordial, stimulant	fʒij. to f℥j.
——— Pimentæ	——— Pimenta	Carminative, stomachic	fʒj. to f℥j.
——— Pulegii	——— Pennyroyal	Carminative, stimulant	fʒj. to f℥j.
——— Rosmarini	——— Rosemary	Cordial, stimulant	fʒss. to f℥ij.
Sulphur præcipitatum	Precipitated Sulphur	Cathartic, diaphoretic	℈j. to ʒij.
Syrupus Althææ	Syrup of Marshmallows	Demulcent	f℥j. to f℥ss.
——— Aurantiorum	——— of Orange Peel	Emollient	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Croci	——— of Saffron	……………….	……………….
——— Limonum	——— of Lemons	Antiseptic, refrigerant	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Mori	——— of Mulberry	Antiseptic, cooling	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Papaveris	——— of Poppy	Anodyne	fʒj. to f℥iss.
——— Rhamni	——— of Buckthorn	Cathartic	fʒiv. to f℥ij.
——— Rosæ	——— of Roses	Laxative	fʒss. to fʒiij.
——— Sennæ	——— of Senna	Cathartic	fʒj. to fʒvj.
——— Tolutanus	——— of Tolu	Expectorant	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Zingiberis	——— of Ginger	Stomachic, carminative	fʒj. to fʒiij.
TINCTURA Alöes Composita	Tincture, Compound, of Aloes	Cathartic, emmenagogue	fʒss. to fʒiij.

Tinctura Alöes	Tincture of Aloes	Tonic, emmenagogue	fʒij. to f℥j.
——— Assafœtidæ	——— of Assafœtida	Antispasmodic	fʒss. to fʒij.
——— Aurantii	——— of Orange Peel	Tonic, stomachic	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Benzöini Composita	———, Compound, of Benzoin	Antispasmodic, expectorant	fʒss. to fʒij.
——— Calumbæ	——— of Calumba	Tonic, stomachic	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Camphoræ Composita	———, Compound, of Camphor	Diaphoretic, anodyne	♏xx. to f℥ss.
——— Capsici	——— of Capsicum	Stomachic, stimulant	fʒj. to fʒiij.
——— Cardamomi	——— of Cardamoms	Cordial, stimulant	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— ——— Composita	———, Compound, of Cardamoms	Cordial, stomachic	fʒj. to f℥j.
——— Cascarillæ	——— of Cascarilla	Tonic, stomachic	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Castorei	——— of Castor	Antispasmodic, stimulant	fʒss. to fʒij.
——— Catechu	——— of Catechu	Astringent	fʒj. to fʒiij.
——— Cinchonæ	——— of Bark	Tonic, stomachic	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— ——— Ammoniata	Ammoniated Tincture of Bark	Tonic, stimulant	fʒj. to fʒij.
——— ——— Composita	Compound Tincture of Bark	Tonic, stomachic	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Cinnamomi	Tincture of Cinnamon	Aromatic, astringent	f℥j. to fʒiij.
——— ——— Composita	———, Compound, of Cinnamon	Stomachic, cordial	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Digitalis	——— of Foxglove	Narcotic, diuretic	♏j. to ♏xxx.

Tinctura Ferri Ammoniacalis	Tincture of Iron, ammoniated	Tonic, emmenagogue	♏x. to fʒj.
——— Ferri Muriatis	——— of Muriate of Iron	Tonic, deobstruent	♏x. to fʒss.
——— Gentianæ Composita	Compound Tincture of Gentian	Stomachic, tonic	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Guaiaci	Tincture of Guaiacum	Stimulant, diaphoretic	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— ——— Ammoniata	Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum	Diaphoretic, antispasmodic	♏xx. to fʒij.
——— Hellebori nigri	Tincture of Black Hellebore	Emmenagogue	♏xx. to fʒj.
——— Humuli	——— of Hops	Tonic, sedative	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Hyoscyami	——— of Henbane	Narcotic, anodyne	♏x. to ♏xxx.
——— Jálapæ	——— of Jálap	Cathartic	fʒj. to fʒvj.
——— Kino	——— of Kino	Astringent	fʒj. to fʒiv.
——— Lyttæ	——— of Cantharides	Stimulant, diuretic	♏x. to fʒj.
——— Myrrhæ	——— of Myrrh	Deobstruent, tonic	♏xx. to fʒj.
——— Opii	——— of Opium	Anodyne	♏x. to ♏xxx.
——— Rhei	——— of Rhubarb	Cathartic, stomachic	fʒj. to f℥ij.
——— Rhei Compositæ	———, Compound, of Rhubarb	Cathartic, stomachic	fʒj. to f℥ij.
——— Scillæ	——— of Squills	Diuretic, expectorant	♏x. to fʒss.
——— Sennæ	——— of Senna	Cathartic, stomachic	fʒiv. to f℥iss.
——— Serpentariæ	——— of Serpentary	Sudorific, stimulant	fʒj. to f℥ss.
——— Valerianæ	——— of Valerian	Antispasmodic, stimulant	fʒj. to f℥ss.

Tincturæ Valerianæ Ammoniatæ	Tincture of Valerian, ammoniated	Antispasmodic, stimulant	♏xx. to fʒij.
——— Zingiberis	——— of Ginger	Stomachic, carminative	fʒss. to fʒij.
VINUM Alöes	Wine of Aloes	Cathartic, stomachic	fʒiv. to f℥j.
——— Ferri	—— of Iron	Tonic, astringent	♏x. to f℥ss.
——— Ipecacuanhæ	—— of Ipecacuanha	Emetic	fʒij. to f℥j.
——— Opii	—— of Opium	Anodyne	♏x. to fʒj.
ZINCI Oxydum	Oxide of Zinc	Tonic, antispasmodic	gr. j. to iij.
——— Sulphas	Sulphate of Zinc	Emetic	gr. x. to ℈j.
		Tonic, astringent	gr. ss. to iij.

A TABLE,

EXPLAINING THE EFFECT OF THE MEDICINES WHEN EXHIBITED.

Alteratives	Are medicines which establish a healthy state of the system, without producing any visible evacuation.
Anodynes	Procure sleep, and ease pain.
Antacids	Are given in order to correct acidities in the stomach or intestines.
Anthelmintics	Are medicines which have the power of destroying worms.
Antiseptics	Prevent or obstruct the progress of putrefaction.
Antispasmodics	Allay inordinate muscular action
Antisyphilitics	Are exhibited against the venereal disease.
Astringents	Have the power of condensing the animal fibre.
Carminatives	Dispel flatulences of the primæ viæ, and thus relieve pain.
Cathartics	Increase the number and quantity of the alvine evacuations.
Cordials	Are warm, stimulating, and exhilarating substances.
Demulcents	Diminish the effects of stimuli.
Deobstruents	Are medicines given to remove obstructions.
Diaphoretics	(or Sudorifics) produce an increased secretion on the skin.
Diuretics	Increase the secretion and flow of urine.
Emetics	Excite the stomach to evacuate its contents upwards.
Emmenagogues	By their specific action on the uterus, promote a discharge in cases of suppressed menses.
Emollients	Relax the animal fibre.
Expectorants	Induce a free discharge of mucus from the lungs.
Febrifuges	Lessen the violence of febrile action.
Hydragogues	Increase the secretions or excretions of the body.
Narcotics	Stupify. See Anodynes.
Sedatives	Diminish the animal energy.
Sialogogues	Increase the secretion of saliva.
Stimulants	Excite the animal energy.
Stomachics	Strengthen and improve the action and tone of the stomach.
Tonics	Improve the tone of the muscular fibre.

THE END.

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